The New-York Times.

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THE SUPERVISORSHIP.

To the People of the City and County of New-York:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Prompted only by an honest desire to serve you, to bring about a reform in the notoriously corrupt government of our City, and to deal a damaging blow to the villainous "Ring" that has set itself up as the ruler of the people of this City, and maintains its imperial sway by the might of legionaries drawn from jails, prisons and the purlieus of the metropolis, I have accepted the nomination for Supervisor.

Opposed to me as candidates are Walter Roche and Henry Smith, representatives of the "Ring." Both of these gentlemen have already served as members of the Board of Supervisors for a term of twelve years. But after this lengthy public service what claims have they to reelection? During their term of office it is notorious that there have been innumerable frauds perpetrated upon the City. Have these gentlemen dared to vote against a single one of these jobs?

First, was the Harlem Bridge job, involving immense expense and great delays, and being nothing but a swindle.

Then again was the new Court House building involving the greatest of frauds and scandals of modern times. How are their votes recorded on these jobs?

The same Board, of which my opponents are members, has just authorized the New-York Printing Association—the owners and managers of which are three (one a supervisor) leading members of the Tammany "Ring" and two well known Democratic Judges of this City, who, of course, are hand in glove with the corruptionists—to print in pamphlet form 100,000 copies of the State Constitution, new and old, in parallel lines, in English, and 50,000 in German. For this number the City is pledged to pay, although the counting of the delivery is managed in such inverse ratio to the process by which the dollars demanded by the Association are enumerated, that citizens can rarely obtain a copy, and no one will ever see more than a hundred of the pamphlets together out of the immense number ordered. It is, in fact, only another of the many "jobs," for the profitable conduct of which this "ring" Printing Association was specially created.

A large part of the public advertising is given to a small sheet of a circulation not exceeding a thousand copies, called the New-York *Transcript*, which is owned by prominent members of the Ring and of the Board of Supervisors, the stock being divided into twelve shares. The profits derived from this source are computed at a quarter of a million dollars yearly. The Fisk Concrete Company, which receives immensely profitable remuneration for laying the new pavement that disgraces Fifth-avenue and other of our streets, is also owned by the leaders of the Ring and some of the members of the Board of Supervisors. The cost of laying this concrete is enormous, amounting, it is said, already to $1,200,000, and it has proved utterly worthless and become of little better consistency than mere mud. There have been endless minor cases of extravagance, wastefulness or peculation, either by the Board of Supervisors or its prominent members, of which I cannot here give the full details.

Now, I wish to ask if, with all the opportunities quoted above, Mr. Smith and Mr. Roche have ever ventured, in a single instance even, to raise their voices or record their votes on the side of public interest—if they ever tried by the slightest means to put a stop to the robbery going on before their eyes? I believe I can answer, not in a single instance.

Men who have thus proved themselves the slaves of the "Ring," or, at least, who have failed, after a trial of twelve years' duration, to develop the pluck and sturdiness to make themselves the champions and defenders of the public against the open assaults of robbers, cannot hold public confidence.

One of my opponents is a member of the Police Board, which has the selection of the Canvassers and Inspectors, the Judges of elections, and which was made by law non-partisan in its character, and composed equally of Republicans and Democrats, in order to prevent either party obtaining an unjust advantage through these appointments. The law also forbids any member of the Board running for office, and yet Mr. Henry Smith is not only a candidate for the office of Supervisor, but he appoints the Canvassers and Inspectors who are to determine whether he is elected or not.

These are a few facts fairly stated. In my candidacy for Supervisor I take my stand on a platform antagonistic to the corruption and villainy glanced at in this brief address. If you would preserve yourselves vote against all these "ring" swindlers from plunder. And in conclusion I can safely assure you that, if I am elected, either the Board of Supervisors will be broken up or else the enormous taxes shall be reduced.

Very respectfully, JOHN FOLEY.

The undersigned, employes in the gold pen factory of Mr. John Foley, earnestly call upon their fellow workingmen throughout the City to give him their votes for Supervisor. Many of us have been in the employ of Mr. Foley for a long series of years, and we can all testify to his kindness and liberality. He has often voluntarily increased our wages. In respect not only to wages, but also to time, vacations and every other particular affecting the interests and comforts of laboring men, his course has been all that could be desired and better than in most cases could be hoped for. When to his merits as an employer is added his worth as a citizen, we are more than justified in this appeal, which we hope will meet with a warm response.

Robert G. Wilson,
Arthur B. Tyson,
William Ongley,
Charles McDermott,
Charles Steenwertt,
W. G. Barson,
J. Wesley Preble,
Charles Clancey,
Jacob Bessow,
Hugh Barry,
John Sherman,
F. Stephenson,
James W. Coleman,
William Farrell,
Henry Smith,
James E. Jenkins,
Henry Bennett,
Thomas F. Flanley,
James J. Walker,
Horace J. Sims,
William Hickey,
Michael O'Grady,
James A. Cransey.

TWELFTH AND NINETEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1869.

To the People of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards:

We desire to call your especial attention to the fact that the President of our Association, Mr. JOHN FOLEY, the well-known gold pen manufacturer, is a candidate for the office of Supervisor. To his extraordinary vigor and good management are we and you indebted for the great success of the Association, in having secured the stages on the 5th-av. to 86th-st., and the cars will be running on Madison-av. before January next. We therefore deem it only an act of gratitude due to Mr. Foley to ask you and the people of this whole City to vote for him on Tuesday next. We know him well. He is in every respect worthy of your confidence. A vote for him will surely prove a reduction of five to ten per cent. on your tax bills, for he is just the man to protect your money in the corrupt Board of Supervisors. Mr. Foley is always successful in anything he goes for. He was nominated by the two Democratic Union organizations, "The Citizens' Association," Taxpayer's and Workingmen's candidate.

As the election of Mr. Foley is of the great importance to the people of this City, we would respectfully recommend that five or more of our fellow-citizens should remain at every election district on election day, and do their utmost to secure an overwhelming majority, and see that a fair count is had for the People's Reform Anti-"Ring" candidate, JOHN FOLEY.

JOHN T. DALY, Chairman Executive Committee, corner Madison-av. and 77th-st.
R. W. TOWNSEND, No. 14 East 73d-st.
Dr. P. W. CREMIN, No. 154 East 66th-st.
THOMAS McLELLAND, East 78th-st.
ASHER BARNETT, No. 47 East 73d-st.
Dr. ALEX. HADDEN, No. 155 East 51st-st.
THOMAS CRIMMINS, No. 248 East 61st-st.
C. A. BUNNER, 125th-st. and 6th-av.
Committee on behalf of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Citizens' Association.

THE OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR—RECOMMENDATION OF MR. JOHN FOLEY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

The undersigned, merchants, bankers, and others, respectfully and earnestly recommend their fellow-citizens of all parties to support Mr. John Foley, gold pen manufacturer, for the office of Supervisor. He is a young man whom most of us have known many years. Honest and reliable in his dealings, enterprising and prosperous in his business, and energetic and upright in the discharge of his public duties, he is just the man the people should elect to the Board of Supervisors. The vigor and efficiency he has manifested in aid of the reform movements in the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards sufficiently indicate the character of the man, and show that in the Board of Supervisors he would be found a protector of the best interests of both property owners and rent payers. Having the powerful support of the Democratic Union and other influential organizations, and the active sympathy of all good citizens opposed to the corrupt Tammany Ring, his election will be made certain if all who are in favor of reform give him their active support, as we sincerely hope they will:

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President Metropolitan National Bank.
R. H. LOWRY, President National Bank of the Republic.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President Mechanics' National Bank.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
J. M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Company.
J. HARBERGER, Cashier Manhattan Company.
P. M. BRYSON, President Phenix Bank.
JOHN A. PARKER, Cashier Phenix Bank.
J. D. VERMILYE, President Merchants' Bank.
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN, Vice-President Merchants' Bank.
JOHN A. STEWART, United States Trust Co.
F. D. TAPPEN, President Gallatin National Bank.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, President National Bank of North America.
J. PLENNETT, President Bank of America.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier Bank of America.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier Bank of New-York.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier Continental Bank.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Chemical Bank.
JAMES BUELL, President Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
EDWARD HAIGHT, President Bank of the Commonwealth.
S. C. THOMPSON, President First National Bank.
F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier Atlantic National Bank.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President Atlantic National Bank.
GEORGE S. COE, President American Exchange National Bank.
E. WILLSON, Cashier American Exchange National Bank.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier Bank of the Commonwealth.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier Corn Exchange Bank.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier Ninth National Bank.
WILLIAM H. WHEELOCK, President Central National Bank.
W. H. FOSTER, Vice-President Central National Bank.
C. F. COLES, Cashier Central National Bank.
E. H. ARTHUR, President Union Bank.
E. SEAMON, Cashier Fourth National Bank.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary Manhattan Savings Institution.
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, VERMILYE & CO.
WM. A. WHITBECK, President West Side Association.
JOHN P. PAULISON, President Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
PETER GILSEY, R. W. TOWNSEND.
MYER STERN, F. S. STALLKNECHT.
JAMES M. McLEAN, President Insurance Company.
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.
ROBERT J. LIVINGSTON.
J. H. PINCKNEY, President Relief Insurance Co.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President New-York Life Insurance Company.
WM. H. BEERS, Vice-President New-York Life Insurance Company.
JOHN S. SAUZADE, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.
GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., Bankers.
WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Bankers.
F. FREDERICK GUNTHER, THOMAS CRIMMINS.
PETER LYNCH & CO., JOHN O'CALLAHAN.
F. HATCH & CO., Bankers.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, MOSES TAYLOR.

TELEGRAMS.

The Statement of the Loss of the Weser Unfounded.

The Emperor Napoleon Again "Indisposed."

ANOTHER ACCIDENT BY A BROKEN RAIL.

A Sleeping Car Thrown from the Track.

Large Free Trade Meeting in Detroit.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times on the Irish Land Question—The Loss of a German Emigrant Ship Denied.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The *Times*, in an article on the Irish land question, says: "It is not our business to satisfy the Fenians. They would not be satisfied if Ireland was doubly confiscated for their benefit. It is our business to do justice between two classes constituting the bone and sinew of Ireland, whose interests are identical, and extirpate the most ancient root of Irish wrongs. Two opposite sources of error must be remembered. It would be wise not to meddle with the land question at all, unless we effectually quiet the present tenants. At the same time, it would be shortsighted to sacrifice the next generation. Ireland wants rest from agitation, but short-lived rest must not be purchased by concessions pregnant with anarchy. In closing accounts with the past it may be just and necessary to recognize prescriptive rights of doubtful origin, but it cannot be so to foster the growth of similar rights in the future."

The paper found in a bottle off the coast of Cornwall, reporting the loss of the German emigrant ship *Weser*, proves, on examination, to have been a hoax.

FRANCE.

Rumored Indisposition of the Emperor—The New Minister to Russia.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—A rumor is current that the Emperor is again indisposed.

General FLEURY, the newly-appointed Minister to Russia, departed to-day for St. Petersburg.

SPAIN.

The Financial Budget—A Surplus.

MADRID, Oct. 30.—Señor ARDANAZ has laid the budget before the Cortes. The excess of receipts over expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year is estimated at £100,000 sterling. The poll tax is suppressed, civil salaries are reduced twenty per cent. and clerical salaries thirty per cent.

AUSTRIA.

The Dalmatian Revolt—Operations Suspended by Snow.

TRIESTE, Oct. 30.—Military operations against the rebels in Dalmatia have been suspended in consequence of a heavy fall of snow.

GERMANY.

Father Hasele and the Pope—The Former Summoned to Rome.

STUTTGARD, Oct. 30.—The Pope has summoned Father HASELE to Rome, instead of confirming his election to the Bishopric of Rattenburg, probably on account of his action at the Fulda Conference.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Lopez at San Estanislaus—Preparations of the Allies Again to Attack Him.

LISBON, Oct. 30.—The regular mail steamer from South American ports has arrived. She brings dates from Rio Janeiro to Oct. 8. The session of the Brazilian Chambers had been prorogued.

After a month's rest, during which extensive preparations were made, the Allied forces in Paraguay had again been put in motion to attack LOPEZ at San Estanislaus.

CUBA.

Operations of the Insurgents—The Powhatan at Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—Intelligence from the Central Department is to the effect that a body of insurgents, while operating on the Cienfuegos and Villa Clara Railroad, obstructed the track in such a manner as to cause a freight train to be run off. They then carried away the freight into the interior, and burned a bridge, thus cutting off communication between the two cities.

The United States flagship *Powhatan*, Admiral POOR commanding, arrived at this port to-day.

FIRES.

Property Destroyed in Boston—Foundry and Machine Shops Burned in Richmond—Large Fire in Detroit.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Fire broke out this morning on the fourth and fifth floors of store No. 68 Federal-street, occupied by the New-England Type Foundry, office of the *Railway Journal*, and S. P. BALDWIN, dealer in paper and twine. The printing office of the *Journal* was not injured. The type foundry was damaged to the amount of $5,000 to $9,000; insured. CLARK & WARREN, dealers in shoe and rubber goods, lost $5,000; insured. The damage to the building amounts to about $10,000. The fire was confined to the upper floors.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 30.—The foundry and machine shops of TALBOT BROTHERS, on Seventeenth-street, were destroyed by fire to-night. The loss on the buildings, machinery and patterns makes a total of $165,000, upon which there is no insurance. The fire originated from the boiler. The workmen had left the establishment about 8 o'clock.

DETROIT, Mich, Oct. 30.—A fire broke out to-day in the extensive oil warehouse of A. B. HINMAN, and is still burning. It will be a total loss, but it is impossible to estimate the amount at present.

The Case of the Cuba—Discharge of a Portion of her Officers.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 30.—All of the officers of the privateer *Cuba* were to-day discharged by the Commissioner, except DAVID A. TELFAIR, D. D. MUNROE, NICHOLAS ISLING, R. H. GIBSON, N. D. PHILLIPS, LEWIS FRENCH and JOHN LYNCH, who were required to give bail in the sum of $500 each for appearance before the United States District Court, which meets on Monday.

The Stonewall Disaster—Latest Reports.

CAIRO, Oct. 30.—The officers of the steamer *Thompson Dean* report that the wreck of the *Stonewall* is still burning. They bring no additional particulars in regard to the lost.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—Mr. CASEY, of New-Orleans, a relative of General GRANT, who was supposed to have been lost on the *Stonewall*, was not on board that steamer.

The Air Line Railroad—The Middletown, Conn., Subscription.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 30.—At a meeting to-day, the town of Middletown voted, with but one dissenting voice, a further appropriation of $47,000 to the Air Line Railroad Company, thus completing the $1,100,000 required of the town upon the second mortgage. The work upon the road is being pushed forward with very great rapidity, and the prospects of the project are very favorable.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Sleeping Car Thrown from the Track on the Oswego and Syracuse Road—Cause: A Broken Rail—Several Persons Injured.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—A sleeping car attached to the express train on the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, due here at 8:05 o'clock this morning, was thrown from an embankment two miles this side of Fulton by a broken rail. H. H. VAN SLYCK, of New-York, had his right collar bone broken and sustained several scalp wounds. JOHN VAN WAGGONER, conductor, was seriously injured internally. O. COGDON, of this city, was slightly injured, and a lady, name unknown, was also slightly injured. The wounded were brought on to this place. It is thought that more are fatally injured. The car was considerably damaged.

PACIFIC COAST.

Loss of a Bark in a Cyclone—Destructive Fire in a California Village—More Rich Mineral Discoveries—Arizona Advices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The British bark *Strathspey*, hence Sept. 13, for Queenstown, with a cargo of wheat, encountered a cyclone Sept. 24, in latitude 27:15 north, longitude 123 west, sprang a leak and was abandoned on the 25th. Within three minutes after the Captain and crew left the vessel, she went down stern foremost. They succeeded in getting from her 100 pounds of bread only. At first they occupied two boats, but having only one set of nautical instruments they all took to the long-boat, and shaped their course for McCloud's Island, distanc just 100 miles. They were seven days and nights at sea, and were within twenty miles of the island, when the French bark *Surcouf* picked them up and brought them to this port, where they arrived this evening. They suffered severely from exposure and want of provisions.

A destructive fire occurred at Smartsville, Cal., yesterday. The principal buildings were burned, and the loss is heavy.

Additional rich mineral discoveries are announced in the Reese River District, near Carlin, State of Nevada.

Arizona advices report that the Indians are troublesome throughout that territory. The news from the "Big Bug" Mining District is favorable.

Sailing of the Panama Steamer—Movement of Liquor Dealers—Mining Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 30.—The steamer *Constitution* sailed to-day for Panama, taking $708,000 in treasure, $544,000 of which is for England, $145,000 for South America, and $20,000 for Panama. She also takes merchandise for New-York valued at $175,000, including 726 boxes of tea recently brought from Hong Kong.

Governor HAIGHT and his party reached Sacramento last night. General THOMAS has returned.

The wholesale liquor dealers of California have organized an association for the purpose of cooperating with similar bodies in the Eastern States for the enactment of laws to compel distillers to pay the whole tax on distilled spirits.

Mining stocks during the week were active, and closed with an improved tone for leading descriptions. Alpha, $14; Belcher, $14; Bullion, $16; Chollar, $17; Confidence, $25; Crown Point, $12; Empire Mill, $18; Gould & Curry, $77; Hale & Norcross, $139; Imperial, $35; Kentuck, $165; Occidental, $13; Ophir, $16; Overman, $122; Savage, $45; Sierra Nevada, $13; Yellow Jacket, $41.

FREE TRADE.

Large Meeting in Detroit—Speeches by Professor Perry, of Williams College, General Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, and Others—A League to be Formed.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 30.—This evening a very large and enthusiastic meeting of leading citizens of Detroit was held at the City Hall to listen to addresses by Professor PERRY, of Williams College, General BRINKERHOFF, of Ohio, and MAHLON SANDS, of New-York, Secretary of the Free Trade League. Hon. RICHARD HAWLEY was called to the chair. Professor PERRY was introduced, and received with decided enthusiasm. He spoke eloquently for an hour upon the great evils of the existing tariff and the best means of effecting the much desired modifications. Professor PERRY commenced by saying that a tariff is a tax and nothing else; it has nothing to give; it only demands. Its law and gospel doctrine and precept is thou shalt pay. From its very nature it is negative and not positive. Its symbol is minus and not plus. A tariff has necessarily two effects, first to raise the price of foreign commodities, and second to restrict the market for home commodities. These two effects were illustrated at length. The speaker then proceeded to show the difference between a revenue and a protective tariff, for revenue tariffs should be on few articles, simple in form, calculable in effects, and generally at a low rate. Duties on fifteen or twenty articles of luxury and comfort will demonstrate and realize all the revenue from Customs the Government needs, and thus allow an entire remission of the duties on all raw materials such as iron, wool, lumber and others that enter into the processes of labor; or an entire remission of the duties of most of the necessaries of life, such as salt, woolen shirts, cotton thread, blankets and other things, the price of which is enormously raised by the present rates of duty. The principal of protection, so called, was then explained and illustrated, and shown to be, first, unjust in theory; second, iniquitous in practice; third, ultimately defeating its own ends. The speaker expressed confidence that such a system of monopoly and loss as our present tariff will not be tolerated by the intelligent American people, who love equality, and demand for all a fair field and no favor.

Professor PERRY was followed by General BRINKERHOFF, of Ohio, in an exceedingly able and pertinent argument, interspersed with statistical facts, which could not be controverted, showing conclusively how heavily and unjustly the tariff now in force is bearing upon the great masses.

Mr. MAHLON SANDS, Secretary of the Trade League, also spoke briefly, setting forth the objects and workings in detail of the organization he represented.

Judge WALKER offered a resolution thanking the distinguished gentlemen who had addressed the meeting, which was unanimously adopted.

Brief addresses were also made by several citizens, after which a committee, consisting of DUNCAN STEWART, H. P. BRIDGE, Judge C. J. WALKER, WILLIAM H. CRAIG and WILLIAM A. BUTLER, was appointed to organize a Free Trade League in this city. The appointment of the Committee was violently opposed by the Protectionists in the audience, who asked for delay. They said they courted the discussion, and would unite in the formation of a joint debating society. The Free Traders expressed distrust in their motives, and urged immediate action, and carried their point.

The International Exhibition at Buffalo—Closing Proceedings.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The first annual International Industrial Exhibition closed this evening. All of the Eastern States, and a large number of the Western and Southern States and the Canadas were represented. The Exhibition is said by visitors to excell any similar exhibition in this country. During the twenty working days 150,000 adults visited the exhibition. Not a single incident occurred to mar or jar the pleasure of the exhibition. Hon. A. M. CLAPP, Congressional Printer, at 10 o'clock, in a brief speech, introduced DAVID BELL, President of the Exhibition, who formally closed the proceedings in an eloquent address. So great has been the success of the enterprise that the people from all sections demand that the second exhibition be held a month earlier. The Mechanics' Institute contemplate the erection of extensive buildings the coming year for future expositions.

WASHINGTON.

Preparations for the Winter Season—Improvement of the Capitol—Changes in the New-York Custom House—Personal—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The weather has become unusually cold during the last few days, and overcoats are generally worn. Business of all kinds has improved, and the storekeepers anticipate a brisk trade during the Winter and Spring. A large number of strangers arrive almost daily, and the city begins to assume something of the bustle and activity which it generally wears during the opening of Congress. In anticipation of the approaching meeting of Congress, the Capitol has been dressed up both internally and externally; the committee rooms have been generally overhauled, and considerable improvements have been made in the way of carpets and furniture. Workmen are now engaged in clearing the exterior of the Representatives end of the building, and laborers are busily employed in making the grounds on the south side of the structure more presentable than they were last Winter. The land on the south which it is proposed to annex, has been graded and filled in, and it will probably be inclosed as soon as the necessary appropriation for opening a new street, is passed. An effort will probably be made next Winter to obtain an appropriation to extend the main building. The estimate for the work is $3,000,000, but the feeling in favor of voting so large an amount of money for that purpose was not very strong last session, and will, in all likelihood, be weaker this Winter on account of the removal excitement. The building at present is too small to accommodate the members. There are at least fifteen Committees of the Senate who have no rooms of their own and who are obliged to transact their business as best they can in the apartments of the committees. Much inconvenience is caused thereby, and there is more or less grumbling on the subject. How far these considerations of personal comfort will influence the votes of honorable gentlemen remains to be seen.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Hon. E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, submitted a case to the Second Comptroller recently, on which the attorney of a claimant had fraudulently obtained payment of a Treasury certificate sent to his care, and embezzled the proceeds. The Auditor cited Second Treas. Rept. 70, 13; Wendell, 575, 2 Shipley's Reports, 77, and other authorities, to the effect that when one of two innocent parties must suffer by the fraud of a third person, he who trusted such third person and enabled him to commit the fraud must bear the loss. Comptroller BRODHEAD indorsed:

> When a Treasury certificate has been issued by the proper officers, payable to the order of a claimant, and sent to his designate attorney, if that attorney forgets his principal, and obtains payment of a disbursing officer, I do not think that another certificate should issue to the payee. The United States do not select the attorneys of claimants, and ought not to be held as insurers of their integrity. If the Government complies with the directions of the claimants and confides the certificate to an agent of his selection, he must abide the consequence of his choice and bear the loss resulting from his own error of judgment, if that agent shall prove unworthy, and by fraud obtain what belongs to his principal. The cases cited by the Auditor are directly in point. A contrary decision would give full scope to collusion between the claimants and attorneys, and hazard the public interests.

CHANGES IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The books at the Treasury Department do not show more than fifty changes in the various Custom Houses for the last week. The appointments in the New-York Custom House were three in number, viz.: J. H. Kilroy, *vice* Wm. Tindall, to be Inspector, at salary of $3 per day; S. Quaif, *vice* H. W. Davidson, clerk, at $1,500 per annum; J. H. Platt, temporary Inspector, at $4 per day. The compensation of Hugh M. Herrick, of John M. Comstock, W. A. Jones, J. R. Lawrence and Wm. H. Decamp, Entry clerks, was reduced from $2,500 to $2,200 per annum, and the compensation of James English, messenger, was increased from $800 to $1,000.

PERSONAL.

THEODORE TOWNSEND, for the past seven years Collector of the Fourteenth New-York (Albany) District, was to-day suspended, and JOHN M. BAILEY appointed in his place.

The President received a large number of visitors to-day, among whom were Congressmen STRICKLAND, of Michigan; FITCH, of Nevada; Collector PLATT, member elect from the Petersburg District of Virginia; Senator POMEROY, General GILMORE, and the new Secretary of War, General BELKNAP.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau during the week ending to-day, $1,210,600.

Shipments.

To the U. S. Treasurer at New-York	$200,000
To the U. S. Treasurer at Boston	200,000
To the U. S. Treasurer at St. Louis	50,000
To the U. S. Treasurer at Charleston	50,000
To the U. S. Treasurer at New-Orleans	50,000
To the U. S. Treasurer at Philadelphia	250,000
To the U. S. Depository at Chicago	50,000
To the U. S. Depository at Cincinnati	50,000
To the U. S. Depository at Pittsburg	50,000
To the U. S. Depository at Buffalo	25,000
To the U. S. Depository at Louisville	25,000
To the U. S. Depository at Mobile	25,000
To the National Banks	298,000

The United States Treasurer holds in trust for National Banks:

As security for circulation	$342,455,950
And for public deposits	19,558,000
Mutilated bank notes burned during the month	$228,650
Total amount burned	17,309,024
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed	231,460
Balance due for mutilated notes	184,764
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,725,655
Fractional currency redeemed during the week	421,100

Treasurer SPINNER this morning received for redemption a twenty-five cent note of the new issue which has the appearance of having been in circulation for some time, but does not bear the last seal upon its face fixed by the Department. The note is upon genuine paper, and printed from the genuine plate.

PERSONAL.

The published account of the attack on the correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES is erroneous, and intended to do that gentleman unmerited injury. The assailant, after arriving in the city, declined to register his name, and waited until the Baltimore train was on the point of leaving. He then crossed the street from the ladies' entrance of Willard's Hotel, entered the office of the correspondent, who had never seen him before, and without a word of explanation struck him several times. The correspondent clinched his assailant, seized his weapon and threw it on the floor. He then demanded an explanation, and, the cause of the assault being given, he notified his assailant that he stood by what he had said, and had no apology to make. The latter then left hastily and took the 2:50 Baltimore train. There were no persons present except the correspondent and his assailant. The scuffle did not last two minutes.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD REPORT.

The report of the Commissioners appointed to examine the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is completed, and will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior next Monday.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The steamship *America*, which left Bremen Oct. 16 and Northampton Oct. 19, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those at hand by the *Scotia*.

BYRON'S MEMORY.

Fresh and Unpublished Letters From Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh—Further Disproof of Mrs. Stowe's Story.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Oct. 18.

The doubts of those who hesitate to reject Mrs. STOWE's account of the reason that led to the separation of Lord and Lady BYRON, will be very much diminished by a perusal of "The Byron Mystery" in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*. For that article contains some hitherto unpublished letters from Lady BYRON to Mrs. LEIGH, which could never have been written had Lady BYRON at that time believed what she talked of later. And these letters were written at the date of the separation or immediately afterward. In one of them Lady BYRON assures "Augusta" that "I am 'truth itself' when I say that whatever the situation may be, there is no one whose society is dearer to me, or can contribute more to my happiness. These feelings will not change under any circumstances, and I should be grieved if you did not understand them. Should you hereafter condemn me I shall not love you less." In another letter, written the day after Lady BYRON left London for Kirby Mallory, she says, "My dearest A., it is my great comfort that you are in Piccadilly:" that is to say, with Lord BYRON. A few days afterward she again tells "Dearest A.," "You have been ever since I knew you my best comforter;" and a later epistle thus concludes: "Farewell! God bless you, from the bottom of my heart." It is impossible to imagine that Lady BYRON could have written in this way to "Augusta," within a month of her separation from her husband, had the cause of that divorce been what Mrs. STOWE describes. That originally Lady BYRON is responsible for the story nobody doubts; she seems to have repeated it to various people at various times and with some variation of circumstance. What, then, is to be said at last? Very much, we are afraid, what our keen epigrammatic reviewer has to say: "Lady BYRON could at first account for her gifted husband's conduct on no hypothesis but insanity; and now, by a sort of Nemesis, there is no other hypothesis on which the moralist can charitably account for hers." She thought and talked herself into a delusion.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Mr. Mundella, M. P., on Schools in the United States.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: In your condensed report of my remarks at the Birmingham Education Conference I am represented as having expressed my opinion of the American schools in these terms: "With regard to American schools, although he had great admiration for them, and none were so munificent, they possessed one great defect, and that was the want of compulsory attendance. And what was the result of this? Why, that American schools, according to reliable reports, were of little use, and the population were gradually sinking into ignorance." It will be evident that I could not in the same sentence express my admiration of American schools, and say they "were of little use."

What I endeavored to show was that public opinion, unaided by positive enactments, was insufficient to secure children against the apathy and selfishness of ignorant and vicious parents, and that regular attendance at school for a sufficient number of years can only be obtained by a compulsory law. In support of this I instanced the United States as having made munificent provision for education, and that, notwithstanding it was offered gratuitously for every child and public opinion was strongly in its favor, a considerable section of the community was gradually sinking into ignorance. I adduced some evidence in proof of this statement, and, considering its important bearing upon proximate legislation on this question, I venture to submit it with some additional facts to the consideration of your readers.

In June, 1866, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives of the United States "to establish a National Bureau of Education." It was referred to a Select Committee, of which Mr. JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio, was Chairman. The Committee reported strongly in favor of the bill, and Mr. GARFIELD, in introducing it, made some important statements. He showed that to fourteen States and Territories of the Union Congress had given 53,000,000 acres of public lands for the support of schools, that at least $50,000,000 had been given for the same object by private persons, and that in several States more than 50 per cent. of the State taxes were imposed for the maintenance of common schools. To show the importance of central supervision and prompt action he stated as follows:

"According to the census of 1860 there were 1,218,311 free white inhabitants of the United States over 21 years of age who could not read nor write, and 871,418 of these were American-born citizens. One-third of a million of people are being annually thrown upon our shores from the Old World, a large percentage of whom are uneducated, and the gloomy total has been swelled by the 4,000,000 slaves admitted to citizenship by the events of the war. Such, sir, is the immense force which we must now confront by the genius of our institutions and the light of our civilization. How shall it be done? An American citizen can give but one answer. We must pour upon them all the light of our public schools. We must make them intelligent, industrious, patriotic citizens, or they will drag us and our children down to their level."

The bill received the assent of the Legislature—the "Bureau of Education" was constituted. Dr. BARNARD was appointed Chief Commissioner, and his first report, dated July, 1868, now lies before me. Under the head of "European Systems of Public Instruction" I extract the following remarks:

"In some features—the extent to which teaching is required as an art, the methods of which are to be studied and practiced, the legal recognition of the professional character and public services of the teacher, the importance attached to frequent, intelligent and independent inspection, the enforcement of parental obligation in the matter of the regular attendance of children at school, the extension of opportunities of thorough general culture by public institutions of secondary and superior education—we have much to learn from the experience of several of the European States."

The foregoing, together with the following clause submitted among others to the consideration of the school authorities in every State, shows pretty clearly in what direction American educators are looking for a sufficient check to the growth of ignorance:

"Clause 9.—An obligation on parents and guardians not to allow children to grow up in barbarism, ignorance and vagrancy; and the exercise of the elective franchise, or of any public office, conditioned on the ability of the applicant to read understandingly the Constitution and the laws, and forfeited by any parent or guardian of children who neglects to secure the formal instruction of such children between the ages of 6 and 14 years for at least eight months in the year, or to pay for their maintenance if sent to a prison or reformatory while minors."

I conclude my extracts from Dr. BARNARD's report, with the following:

"There is ground of congratulation that religious societies which withhold their sympathy from the public system, and in some cases denounce it, succeed so well in enlisting parental contributions to support denominational schools. But the statistics of school attendance in all the great centres of population in every State, and nowhere more clearly than in this district, as is shown in the special report from this department, prove that the problem of universal elementary education is not yet satisfactorily solved in this country under the combined operation of public, denominational, incorporated and private schools. In several States the work is yet to be begun by imperative constitutional ordinance, in others by the adoption of an efficient school system, and in all by securing a better attendance of children of the proper school age."

The schools of Cincinnati are among the best in the American Union, and the attendance, if not the very highest, ranks only second to Boston. I have recently been favored with the Superintendent's report for the year ending June 30, 1869, from which I make the following extract, which sets forth unmistakably Mr. HANCOCK's opinion of the one great want of the American system:

"I shall refer to the Prussian system of education only so far as to call attention to that familiar feature of it which makes the education of the whole people compulsory, and I do this because I believe if we shall ever hope to derive the best possible fruits from our own munificent system of education this feature must be incorporated in it. I know the American people are exceedingly averse to compulsion in any form, that a reverence for law is not one of their characteristics, and that they are restive under its restraints even when most beneficial; and yet I believe the more thoughtful of them will soon be prepared to listen to a discussion of this important topic. If knowledge is power, ignorance is a power also; and its forces lie slumbering down deep under the foundations of society, always dangerous, always threatening. Nothing remains for the safety of the nation and society but to eliminate this dangerous power by the educational forces. But how shall these forces be brought to operate on the whole people unless compulsion is called in to aid?"

I think I have adduced ample evidence to prove that public opinion is not found sufficiently powerful in America to secure that "habit of universal attendance at the day schools" which Mr. PATTERSON truly states "is one of the most precious traditions of the German family." American statesmen and educators have already made this discovery, and are directing their attention to the remedy. A people so practical and energetic will not long permit vicious, intemperate and selfish parents to deprive the State of virtuous and intelligent citizens, and to multiply in their midst a class which must inevitably lower the tone and endanger the safety of the Republic. If, in America, where such lavish provision has been made for education, and where tradition and public opinion so greatly favor it, compulsion is found to be necessary, how much more is it needed with us?

The tone of the Birmingham Conference was not so clearly expressed in favor of every one of the six points of the Education League as to admit of no deviation or compromise. But on two the expression of opinion was unanimous:

1. The establishment of a system which shall secure the education of every child in England and Wales.
2. School accommodation being provided, the State or the local authorities shall have power to compel the attendance of children of suitable age not otherwise receiving education.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. J. MUNDELLA.

THE PARK, NOTTINGHAM, Oct. 15.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

Sir Samuel Baker's Expedition—Departure of the Bulk of the Force—The Explorer's Programme.

On Oct. 9, says Reuter's Bureau, three several parts of Sir SAMUEL BAKER's expedition had already left Alexandria for the rendezvous at Khartoum. The first departure took place about three months ago, when 1,200 soldiers started from Cairo. This party will be joined by other troops, and on its arrival at Khartoum will form a small army of 2,000 infantry, 250 irregular cavalry, or Bashi Bazouks, and three batteries of guns. The infantry will have to perform the whole journey on foot by short stages along the banks of the canal, and may be expected at Khartoum in December. This party was followed shortly afterwards by a quantity of merchandise, 400 camel-loads that was sent by the Korosko Desert to Khartoum, to be used for barter with the natives. In the middle of August a flotilla of thirty-five large barges and seven large river steamers nearly empty left Cairo, with orders to push on as fast as possible, so as to be able to ascend the Dongola Cataract before the waters begin to diminish. Last week news was received here that the flotilla had succeeded in ascending this formidable cataract, and will ere this have reached Khartoum. If these vessels had not succeeded in ascending the cataract the expedition would have been delayed till next year, for from Khartoum to Gondokoro the land is all marshy, and perfectly impassable for troops; the vessels are therefore intended to convey the expedition between these two points. There yet remain here two other portions of the expedition which will leave as soon as the two steel steamers built by Mr. SAMUDA, arrive from England. The first party, under the direct command of Sir SAMUEL BAKER, whose firman styles him "Governor-General of all the Provinces of Central Africa that he may succeed in annexing to Egypt," will leave here for Sonakin, and from thence cross the desert on dromedaries to Berber, where he will take steamer to Khartoum. Sir SAMUEL will be accompanied by Lady BAKER, Lieutenant BAKER, R.N., (nephew of Sir SAMUEL,) and Dr. GEDGE. He also takes with him some rockets and light guns for mountain warfare. The other part of the expedition, under the temporary command of Mr. E. HIGGINBOTHAM, civil engineer, who also has received a firman from the Viceroy, ordering all persons between Cairo and Khartoum to afford him every possible assistance will take the Nile route as far as Korosko. Mr. HIGGINBOTHAM is styled "engineer-in-chief to all the provinces of Central Africa about to be annexed to Egypt." He takes with him the two steel steamers, six English and forty Arab mechanics, and the rest of the baggage and merchandise for barter, and will have to ascend the Assouan Cataract, which at the present moment is an easy matter, on account of the high Nile, but if his departure is delayed much longer he will find it difficult to draw his heavily laden boats above the cataract. At Korosko Mr. HIGGINBOTHAM will find about 2,000 camels waiting, and he will at once strike across the desert to Alni Hamad, a journey of about eleven days, and thence, by Berber, along the banks of the river to Kharteum, sixteen days. At Khartoum Sir Samuel will resume the command of the whole expedition and go by the river to Gondokoro, up to which point there are luckily no rapids or falls. On the top of a mountain about sixteen miles to the south of Gondokoro, there is a large plateau, where Sir SAMUEL means to form his grand depot and first station. The position is very healthy, and the expedition is provided with a quantity of corrugated iron roofing on account of the periodically heavy rains that fall in this region. Here the real difficulties of the expedition begin, for a few miles further on commences the territory of the Barry tribe. This tribe is very warlike, jealous of strangers, and difficult to deal with; there is no practicable road through their country, and the Nile from this point to about ninety miles further up is impassable on account of the number of rapids and falls that abound there. It will therefore be necessary to make a road through this inhospitable country, and this will be the work of Mr. HIGGINBOTHAM while Sir SAMUEL BAKER tries to bring the tribe to reason. Arrived at the point where it is supposed the rapids cease, one of the steel steamers will be put together, and Sir SAMUEL will proceed on an exploring expedition as far as the lakes. If he finds the river navigable the other steamers will be constructed on his return, and he will proceed with a certain number of men to the lakes. He will establish fortified posts at every available spot, and set to work to subjugate the different tribes, and make them pay tribute to the Egyptian Government. In the meantime other troops will be forwarded from Cairo till he has enough men to man all these posts. At every post there will be a commercial depot, established under the management of a Copt, who will have to enter into relations through barter with the natives. All the soldiers chosen for the expedition are agriculturists, and they will have to cultivate farms round about the forts. They are provided with several qualities of cotton seed.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

It is understood that the ocean teaship race has been won by the *Sir Lancelot*, Captain ROBINSON, which left Foo Chow Foo on the 18th of July, and arrived in the East India Docks on Thursday morning, after a passage of eighty-nine days, said to be the shortest on record. The *Sir Lancelot* is a Clyde clipper. She was first in the tea race in 1867, and lost it last year only by a few hours.

The Ministry of Marine at St. Petersburg has determined to publish a history of the Russian Navy. Several distinguished navel men, thoroughly acquainted with the navies of Russia and other countries, are already employed on this work, the materials for which are to be taken chiefly from the official documents in the possession of the Russian Admiralty.

The General Assembly of the Lutheran Church at Pesth has voted an energetic protestation against the Papal letter convoking the Council, a document in which the Protestants are adjured to return to the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church. The statements made by the Pope with regard to Protestantism were declared to be inaccurate and defamatory, and the Assembly expressed a hope that it would be able, in conjunction with the Roman Catholic population of Hungary, to accelerate the progress of spiritual emancipation.

The funeral of SAINTE-BEUVE took place Oct. 16, in strict accordance with his directions. A plain hearse left the house followed by a large crowd, conspicuous among whom were Emile de Girardin, Prevost Paradol and Ratisbonne, Weiss and Hervé, Renan, John Lemoinne, Isaac Pereire, old Raspail and all his sons, Jules Sandeau, Mme. George Sand and Mme. Rattazzi. Arrived at the churchyard the coffin was lowered into the grave, when SAINTE-BEUVE's cousin, M. LACAUSSARE, stood forward and said, "Adieu, Sainte-Beuve, our friend—adieu!" and then, turning to the public—"Gentlemen who have accompanied him thus far he thanked in his name. Gentlemen, the ceremony is over." And so ended (according to the *Temps*) "those really democratic obsequies—really democratic, not only from their simplicity, but by the great number of men they had drawn together, united in a common bond of sympathy, respect and austere meditation." It had been announced that Prince NAPOLEON would come up from Prangins to act as chief mourner at this free-thinking funeral. He was not there.

Galignani's Messenger gives the following explanation of an insurrectionary outbreak in Delmatia: "Serious disturbances have broken out in the neighborhood of Cattaro, in consequence of the opposition of the inhabitants to the new military law, and on the 9th inst. the district was placed in a stage of siege by the Austrian authorities. It appears that the inhabitants claim exemption from military service in virtue of certain ancient privileges granted them while they were under the rule of the Venetian Republic. Finding that the troops had arrived in their district for the purpose of obtaining recruits, several thousands of them assembled in the plain of Grahovo, where they have been joined by a number of warlike Montenegrins from the neighboring hills on the other side of the frontier, and have hitherto successfully resisted all the attempts of the troops to dislodge them. One of the Austrian detachments had eleven men wounded and three killed in a skirmish, and it has been ascertained that an officer, Lieutenant Rineck, who was missing, had fallen into the hands of the rebels and been murdered. Nearly the whole of the garrison of Ragusa has been sent by forced marches to Castelnuovo and Cattaro, where it is to have the assistance of the war schooners Kerka and Mowe."

The *Journal Officiel* publishes, Oct. 17, a narrative of the fatal riot at Aubin. It is sober, clear and interesting, and bears on the face of it unmistakable proofs of sincerity and impartiality. It demonstrates irrefutably that the conduct of the detachment which was driven to the necessity of firing and of the officer who gave the order to fire was wholly free from blame. The officer and his detachment—only thirty men—were cooped up in a corner, assailed by a mob of several hundred pitmen armed with stones, picks, and crowbars, and it was only after several men had been knocked down and wounded that, to save the detachment being borne down by weight of numbers and exterminated, he gave the order to fire. It is objected that if a larger detachment had been on the spot there would have been no need to resort to firearms. This may be; but there are no troops habitually in the mining district, and unless the authorities had had previous notice of the riot they could not possibly have concentrated a large force on the spot, the nearest large garrison town being Toulouse, about sixty miles off. It is to be deplored that several unoffending persons were shot down, but that was purely accidental; when a detachment fires it is not to be expected that every man will shoot straight before him.

Since 3 o'clock on Friday, the 8th of October—as already stated in a paragraph in the TIMES—a girl, seventeen months old, daughter of Lieutenant-Commander HICKIE, Kidwells-park, Maidenhead, England, and her nurse, ELIZABETH BARRY, a woman about 38 years of age, have been missing. No explanation could be given of their disappearance, except that BARRY was under notice of dismissal. The Police were communicated with, and bills containing a description of the nurse and child, and offering a reward for their discovery, were widely circulated. For some time nothing was heard of them, but on Oct. 17 Mr. HORNE, Inspector of the Detective Police of Liverpool, proceeded to a house at St. Jude's-place and there found the nurse and the child. It seems from the woman's statement that she had received a month's notice to leave Colonel HICKIE's employ; that she suddenly left a fortnight before her time, and that, having a liking for the child, she determined upon taking it with her. She came to Liverpool with the little thing, and they have been staying since at St. Jude's-place. BARRY was taken into custody, and the child, which was clean, well dressed, and had evidently been kindly treated, was, by the direction of Major GREIG, C. B., head constable, taken to his house, where it remained until claimed by its almost distracted parents.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mementoes of His Trip Across the Continent.

Among the most agreeable incidents surrounding the visit of our venerable Ex-Secretary of State—more appreciable because unconnected with political hopes on either side—was the unanimous and hearty expressions of good-will with which everywhere, from his own quiet hermitage at Auburn across the plains of the West, over the Rocky Mountains, down the slopes of the Pacific side to the Golden Gate, and thence to the base of the giant Mount St. Elias, he was greeted. Among the substantial forms which this generous attachment and respect has assumed, the recipient has borne a few with him hither.

Among these is a truly magnificent card case, in which he was formally presented with the freedom of the City of San Francisco. This memento is of solid gold, 5½ inches in length, 3⅓ inches in width, and 1½ inches in depth. On its lid is engraved a medallion representation of Sitka, the chief town of Alaska, showing the Custom House, with the American flag floating from its roof. In the foreground is a delicately-engraved view of the harbor, with its shipping, and, towering up far in the distance, is snow-capped St. Elias, on whose topmost peak appears the name SEWARD. On the right hand upper corner is a grizzly bear, and on the corner directly beneath, the name California, while on the left hand upper corner is a walrus and beneath, the name Alaska. On the opposite or lower side is a medallion engraving illustrative of the State of California, showing the original natives engaged in the hunt and crowding the elk into the water preparatory to securing their game, while in the background appear the mountain ranges of the Golden State skirted by the forest. The corners of this side are ornamented by appropriate illustrations of the mechanical arts of the State. The background of the engraving on both sides is matted, while the illustrations—raised and highly polished—stand out in bold relief, indicating at once the highest standard of the engraver's art. One side of the clasp is ornamented with a valuable *solitaire* diamond, and the other bears the name of the artists, TUCKER & Co., San Francisco, in blue enamel. The cost of this unique and beautiful gift is estimated at $4,000.

Another memento is a heavy cane of Manitta wood, a species peculiar to California, and which every pioneer loves to present to his Eastern friend. Of heavy body, the finest grain and admitting of a high polish, this cane is ornamented with a heavy gold head, octagonal in shape, each alternate face being of chased gold, bearing respectively the Goddess of Liberty, with the setting sun shooting its rays up the distant mountains; a California elk; a California quail, and a boar's head. The other alternate faces are mounted with a variety of gold quartz. In the head are different compartments containing specimens of California minerals of different kinds, such as gold, copper, lead, tin, zinc and iron. The extreme top, or lid, of these compartments is ornamented with four specimens of gold quartz highly polished, while the inside bears the inscription, "The California Pioneers to WILLIAM H. SEWARD." Accompanying these are a pair of sleeve buttons of the finest specimen of California moss agate mounted in heavy crown.

Another tribute of remembrance and respect is a complimentary address from the California Pioneer Club, the oldest and best friends of the State, together with a certificate of honorary membership.

These documents are contained in a scroll case made of California plate tin. On the centre of this case is conspicuous the name SEWARD; on one side is a specimen bar of California solder, and on the other one of tin; while at either end are specimens of tin ore in its native and concentrated state. This case was presented by the San Francisco Tin Company.

These costly and unique gifts, illustrative of the mineral wealth of the Golden State, and the appreciation of her people for New-York's great son, will remain for some time on exhibition at the store of Messrs. BROWNE & SPAULDING, jewelers, Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway, and will well repay inspection.

Not the least interesting as a relict of past times is the gold snuff-box presented to Mr. SEWARD by his Staff while Governor of the State, in March, 1840. On the inner side of the lid is the following inscription:

"Presented to His Excellency WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State of New-York, in testimony of their respect, by the members of the General Staff—Rufus King, Adjutant-General; J. F. B. Van Vechten, Judge Advocate-General; Campbell P. White, Quartermaster-General; Adoniram Chandler, Commissary-General; Prosper M. Wetmore, Paymaster-General; Jonathan Amory, A. D. C.; Spencer S. Benedict, A. D. C.; Henry Van Rensselaer, A. D. C., and Charles Marrin, Military Secretary."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of the Second District of Monroe County have nominated RICHARD H. SCHOOLEY, at present City Clerk of Rochester, for member of Assembly. In the Third District, HENRY W. DAVIS having declined the Democratic nomination, the District Committee have tendered the nomination to ALEXANDER P. BUTTS, of Sweden, and he has accepted it.

JACOB NORRIS is an independent Republican candidate for Member of Assembly in the Second District of Wayne County, and it is reported that the Democrats will support him, against AMASA HALL, the regular Republican candidate.

SAMUEL C. REED, who has received a united Republican nomination, for Justice of the Superior Court of this City, has been for twelve years a member of the bar, and for a long period served as counsel to the department for the survey and inspection of buildings. He served two successive terms as member of the Assembly, during which he was Chairman of the Committee on Federal relations and of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. THEODORE TOOKER having withdrawn as candidate for the Assembly in the Twelfth District of this City, Mr. LEWIS S. GOEBEL has received the Democratic nomination in opposition to the Tammany Ring.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

IN THE TROPICS.

The blue waves beat upon the coral reef,
The palm trees bow their coronals of green,
Kissed by the soft southwest wind. Myriads
Of gold and purple-plumaged orioles,
Of scarlet-crested, snowy-winged birds,
Dash, dazzling meteors of living fire,
Across the forest track.
The tiger sleeps,
Crafty and cruel-brooding, in his lair,
Waiting the veil of night, as Evil hides,
Shunning the bright rays of the glorious sun,
And battening on darkness. Crimson flowers
Hang from the creepers, where the boa lurks,
Coiling her deadly folds, with venomed eye
Fixed on the path beneath. The leopards crouch,
Half wakeful in the jungle; scene so fair,
At every onward footstep, threatens—Death!
[illegible] the red sun declines; within the brake
The stealthy jaguar begins to stir,
The jackal sounds the prelude of attack,
To warn our lingering footsteps. Safety now
No longer waits upon the traveler;
But discord, rapine, and a thousand foes,
Gaunt-eyed, and crimson-robed, and ravenous,
Rise into being 'neath the mask of Night.
—*Once a Week.*

FATAL JEWELS.

From Belgravia.

In the last week of the Carnival at Pera most of the European embassies give balls. You go to the French Embassy, and meet the *corps diplomatique*, the consuls, the principal bankers and merchants, and the French tag-rag and bob-tail. You pass the next night *chez* M. le Ministre des Pays Bas, and you rub skirts with the same company, *minus* the French and *plus* the Dutch tag-rag; and so on, ball after ball. The faces are the same, the music the same, the refreshments the same; the same dull way of conducting the dances prevails, the same scandals are talked. Some of the palaces, as they are called, are mere spacious and better furnished than others, and the ladies are not seen twice in the same dress: that is all the difference. Still, these entertainments form a pleasant break in the monotony of life in Constantinople, and are the subject of much preparation and scheming, especially among the tag-rag and bob-tail who hope for invitations. Misseri's Hotel, usually a wilderness, at this season fills with the residents in the villages on the Bosphorus and others who come into town for the balls, locomotion at night in the city of the Sultan being difficult and dangerous. The hamals (porters) who carry people to and from the gay and festive scenes in sedan chairs make a rich harvest; and white ties have been known to cost six shillings each in the Pera shops.

Before the last ball took place, a scandal and a new arrival gave a great impulse to conversation. The scandal was this: a young Hungarian attached to the Russian Embassy, and who had the reputation of not being so popular with the fairer members of their households, was discovered to be in correspondence with sundry persons laboring under an accusation of disloyalty to his imperial master; and in the course of those perquisitions to which the children of holy Russia must submit, some sketches, in which the features and deportment of Madame l'Ambassadrice were too faithfully depicted, were found in his desk. It is true that his correspondents were old college friends, and that the ingenuity of even a Russian police agent could not force any political meaning out of their letters; but, viewed in the light thrown by those wicked caricatures, there was high treason in his unpaid bootmaker's bill. So he received notice that his further services at Constantinople could be dispensed with, and that he was to take the first steamer to Odessa, where he would be good enough to report himself to the chief military authority.

The new arrival was an English steam yacht, having on board a lady known to the world at large as Mrs. Haywarde, to her husband as Susey, and to intimates as "the Admiral." A lady who could wear a sailor's hat with the name of her yacht on the ribbon, a blue jacket with club buttons, and a short skirt (such as those who have much getting in and out of boats, and going up and down companion ladders, should wear,) and yet appear every inch a gentlewoman—not a pretty woman for all her large blue eyes and long soft brown hair, but emphatically what Percy Wylde, commanding the gunboat in the Bosphorus, said of her when, seeing her at Misseri's table, he asked, "Who is that nice little woman in blue?"

Being such a little fair sprite of a girl, she had, of course, married her opposite. Stewart Haywarde stood about six-feet-two in his socks—a man whose square jaw, open brow, and brawny shoulders gave you the idea that he would be a bad sort of customer to pick a quarrel with, but an excellent ally in case of need. Some kind people said that he was hard and unbending, and that they pitied his little fairy wife; but she knew well what a tender heart beat in that big rough-looking husk, so it did not matter.

It was a great thing to have a new arrival and a new scandal to talk about; but when it became known that the hero of the new scandal and the "nice little woman in blue" were old friends, the two facts bred and multiplied, and replenished the land with talk.

Mrs. Haywarde was born and educated at Nice, and there Count Schuloff, the traitor, had been her playmate. It was such a pleasant surprise to meet him again; and she was not the sort of woman to hide her delight. I suppose that some three or four thousand pounds had been spent on her husband's education at Harrow and Christ Church, and not in vain, as we estimate the results of such a curriculum. He had taken many prizes and a fair degree, could write to a Greek boatman in faultless Attic; but, like many another well-read English gentleman, was sadly at fault when he had to speak any modern language but his own. So the Count, who had about ten tongues at command, was a useful companion, and accompanied them everywhere. Susey could chatter French and Italian at once with those she liked, only it would not do to put her forward as dragoman to bazaar touts and caïquejis: she was afraid of them. Schuloff was a capital fellow and most useful; at least so the new arrivals thought.

How was Susey's husband to learn in two or three days the inner life of such a man? How was Susey to guess that a renewal of friendship with the boy she had taught English ten years ago would set evil tongues wagging? Living as they did on board their yacht, and coming on shore only to see the sights, they did not even hear the common talk of Galata—how that the Count was under sentence of deportation, and would probably be imprisoned for life in a fortress as soon as he reached his own country.

When the Haywardes visited our Ambassador, to whom they had letters of introduction, they were asked if they would like an invitation to the —— ball. Stewart, answering for Susey, said they would; and when Schuloff heard they were going, he said: "I'll have a dance with you, Susey, before we part, cost what it may."

"What do you mean, Adolph?" she asked. "Cost what it may! What can it cost?"

"O, nothing. You will stay at Misseri's for the night, I suppose?"

"Why, yes. I could not well walk in ball dress through the Galata streets."

"If you'd ask me to dine, I'd go with you."

"Of course we will. Do you think we are going to enter a strange house alone, when we have such a *cicerone* as you to take us under his wing?"

The Count bit his lip, but said nothing. Susey was surprised when she received a note next day saying he could not dine with them as promised. He would meet them in afterward at the ball.

The ball had scarcely been opened when a sensation began to be felt that there was something wrong. Second secretaries ran about and put their heads together in an uneasy way. The host and hostess withdrew into an antechamber, where they were joined by the male and female representative of holy Russia, the latter doing infinite justice (unwittingly) to the traitor Schuloff's cartoons, for she was very angry. The traitor had not only dared to assist at a ball to which she was invited, but had [illegible] himself to attempt to dance in the same set with her!

"My good friend and colleague, and you, madame," said the unfortunate host, "permit me to explain. As a member of your corps, M. le Count was, of course, included in our invitations long before this never-too-much-to-be-regretted misconduct was discovered. It was only day before yesterday that I came to be acquainted with the sad facts. What was I to do? Could I suppose that he would have the impudence to present himself? But no! It is an infatuation, a scandal! Will you that I cause it to be intimated to this young man, wrong-headed, that he was invited as your secretary, and that, ceasing to be your secretary, he ceases also to be invited? Say, now."

Not so. Madame l'Ambassadrice, speaking for herself, (which included herself and lord,) would not pay him so great a compliment. He was beneath notice. Let him only be warned that he was on no account to approach her, and that would be sufficient.

"Madame is most indulgent," replied the host, greatly relieved. "The younng man cannot remain long, for the steamer that is to convey him will leave at daybreak."

Adolph Count Schuloff had the reputation of having a bad digestion of slights, and the secretary charged to inform him that, although his presence at the ball under all the circumstances would be tolerated, he was not to approach Madame l'Ambassadrice, made up his mind that he should have some practice with the small sword before the steamer sailed. That would be a bore, as he was engaged up to the last waltz. But duty before all. What was his surprise when the traitor replied with a laugh, "Dear Jules, pray assure her Excellency that the end of the room she pleases to adorn shall be the end most avoided by her slave. It is my last ball in Pera, dear Jules, and I would fain have what is fairest and pleasantest impressed on my memory. Do you understand, my friend? Ah, I see you do. Go then, dear Jules; but don't come back again on the same subject."

When Susey was nearly dressed for the ball, her husband came into her room and found her in the act of taking a pair of splendid diamond drops out of her pretty ears.

"O, Susey, ain't you going to wear them?" he said.

"I put them on, dear, and the necklace and bracelets, too, but they looked so grand, and I'm such a little thing, you know. Do you want me to wear them?"

"So far as I am concerned," replied her husband, "I say no; but in these countries one is judged rather by what one has than for what one is. I should like you to be admired, my darling. Wear them to please me."

In a moment the gems were clasped around her neck and wrists, and her eyes sparkled brighter than they as she held up her head to be kissed for being a good child, as she said.

With their English ideas the Haywardes thought that, being invited for 9, they would be in good time at 11. They found the ball in full swing, and the Schuloff fuss over, for "dear Jules" had evinced his talent for diplomacy by giving only the first part of the traitor's reply as the result of his mission.

Stewart Haywarde did not dance; Susey and Schuloff did, until people began to wonder what the Englishman was made of, that he was not jealous. He was made of sterling stuff, against which the worm jealousy may gnaw in vain. Jealous of Susey because she danced! He might as well have been jealous of a bird because it sang.

The ball came to an end; and Stewart saw Susey and all that remained of her blue dress safely packed in her sedan, and was about to follow her on foot when Schuloff stopped him.

"Good-bye, Mr. Haywarde," he said; "I need not tell you that I am not going to put my head in the lion's mouth. I am off tomorrow, but not for Odessa. Whatever may happen, do not think too harshly of me. I never was a fellow to shirk temptation, and I am in for it now. God bless you!"

Haywarde wrung his hand and hastened on, anxious to follow his wife, but was again detained. The hamals who had brought him demanded payment, as he was not going to take them back to the hotel; and, as he could not understand one word they said, some time passed before they could obtain an interpreter and come to an explanation. This effected, he made the best of his way back to the hotel; and, in reply to his question, was told by the porter that madame had been in some time and had gone to her room.

That was all right. As he passed through the hall he was hailed by some bold Britons in the waiting room, who were indulging in soda-and-brandy and talk of the ball. Give your bold Briton the fatness of the land where he is entertained, and he cannot resist a soda-and-brandy and a talk over the entertainment somewhere else. There are no such things as dressing rooms at Misseri's, and Susey would be at least twenty minutes doffing her war paint. He would join those bold Britons and smoke a cigar for twenty minutes. In that time he heard more than he liked about Count Schuloff; not the most recent scandal about him; of that, of course, they could say nothing in Haywarde's presence; but of his feats and frailties in general. Haywarde went up to his wife's room, thinking that he had been a little imprudent, and feeling glad that this dangerous fascinator, with whom no woman was safe, was perhaps even then on the sea. He opened the door, and there was darkness. Had she gone to bed? No. He touched the coverlet gently for fear he might wake her, but there was no one there. Ah, that was it. She had gone to her maid's room to wait till he came. He went to the maid's room, and there was no light, the maid asleep in her chair, but no Susey.

He could get no answer from the sleepy servant, but that she did not know where her mistress was. He rushed down to the porter's lodge and found it closed. The porter had gone to bed, the outer gates were locked; every one had gone to bed. He roused up Misseri and his wife; and those good people—of whom much injustice has been written, but of whose kindness to strangers not one hundredth part has been recorded—did all they could for him. They woke up the porter. What did he mean by saying that the lady had come in? Well, four ladies had come in, and he thought that one of them must be the lady of the Signor. Had any one rapped at the door after the Signor returned? No, the Signor was the last in.

"Then," said Misseri, "she has been taken to some other house by mistake; perhaps to the British Embassy, or to the Consul-General's—who knows? And there she will remain until the morning. Have no fear, Sir; she is safe."

It was all very well to say, "She is safe; have no fear." In the four years of their married life she had scarcely ever been four hours out of his sight. In a country like this she could not be safe at a greater distance from him than his arm could reach to enfold her. But what could he do? Dash out into the now-deserted streets, and ask in English, where was his wife? Insult her by sending messengers here and there, and supposing she could be doing wrong? No! With a heavy, aching heart he felt bound to take Misseri's explanation. She had gone home with some friends by mistake. She would turn up in the morning.

O, the morning! Would it never come?

It came at last, and with it bad news. The lady was not at the Embassy, or at the house of the Consul-General; no one knew where she was; but Percy Wylde, commanding the Stationnaire, reported that when going down to his boat, after the ball, he had passed a sedan with a lady inside, whom he recognized as Mrs. Haywarde, and that as she passed she leaned forward as though about to speak, and then fell back and passed on; that the hamals took her down a side street leading toward Galata. Why had he not stopped her? Why should he? He thought she had changed her mind about sleeping at the hotel, and was going on board the yacht. He could say no more. The Police could. They had found a glove and a fan in the street, down which the British Captain had seen the lady pass, and close to the house where Count Schuloff lodged. They knew also that the Count and a lady had embarked at daylight on board the French steamer for Marseilles.

Ah, poor Stewart Haywarde! Then friends (!) came out with their "My dear Sir, how could you trust her with such a man?" &c. The Turkish authorities smiled benignly, as Turkish authorities can smile, when he passionately declared that he would venture his life that his wife was pure and true—that there must be some fearful mistake—she must be detained somewhere. They knew Adolph Count Schuloff; they had their own ideas of womankind, and they smiled. Nevertheless, for appearance sake, they arrested about forty wretched hamals, irrespective of whether they had been at the ball or not, and flung them into prison. They arrested the men, women and children who lived near the house where the glove and fan were [illegible] Haywarde, broken down [illegible] verdict. [illegible] knell [illegible]. She had left him and her child, her boy, for Schuloff. She was lost, utterly lost, to them both; but he could save her from the lower depths. The Marseilles steamer had to call at the Piræus and Messina; the yacht, going straight, would arrive at Marseilles first. And so she could, all things provided; but who was to provide now that the master mind was struck down? When she had been four days at sea the coal failed, and the rest of the voyage had to be made under sail, so that, when they arrived at Marseilles, the steamer had been in forty-eight hours.

Yes, the Count Schuloff had been a passenger, and there was a lady with him. What was she like? Well, they could not say. She had gone to her berth directly after they embarked at Constantinople, and had not left it during the voyage; she was very ill. Susey was never ill at sea; but then she might have made illness an excuse for not appearing. It became horribly clear to Stewart that his happiness of the last four years was a dream—worse, a deception, a mockery. Still he could not wholly quench the ashes of that old love, and, man of the world as he was, determined to save the mother of his child from those lower depths which he knew full well yawned for her. His child! Ah, what dagger-thrusts the poor innocent dealt him with its cries of "Mamma, mamma! Go away! I want dear mamma!"

With the British and Russian Consuls at his back, he had little difficulty in tracing the fugitives. They had gone to Lyons, and thither he followed them. Hurrying to the hotel where he had been told they were staying, he had the ill-luck to meet Schuloff in the street. An ugly word and something worse passed quick as thought, and the next morning they faced each other, with the worst of arguments in their hands. They were in a country where to confess a mistake is to be a coward, where the small-sword and the pistol are the only means of explanation. A blow had been given in the public street, and only blood could wash away the stain. So blood was shed, with this (to reasoning minds) ludicrous inconsequence—the injured (by the blow) had to wipe out his own injury with his own blood. Count Schuloff fell, shot at the first discharge.

As his second raised him from the ground, he beckoned to Haywarde, and said, "Look here, Haywarde; you've been too hasty, and I too proud. I can tell you now what I would have told you before if you had not broken out upon me like that. I did leave Constantinople with somebody whom I had no right to take away; but it was not Susey. My God, to think such a thing of *her!* Why, the last words she spoke to me were praise and love for you—for you! And you—don't think I say so because I cannot answer for my words. Give me some brandy, and I—I'll stand—I can—I'll stand up again. I *will!* I say you are a fool, an idiot—you are" (his English failed him, and he hissed out the worst word his adopted language gave him)—"you are *un lâche* to doubt Su—Su—" But here excitement sent the blood, which had hitherto only stained his lips, surging up into his throat, till it choked him, and he could say no more for many a weary day.

When Stewart Haywarde went back to Pera and renewed his quest, explaining that Count Schuloff had been wrongfully suspected, people smiled. They knew the Count. He was not the man to swallow a camel (by running away with his friend's wife) and strain at a gnat (by hesitating to tell a lie to screen her.) Where was the lady? Had Mr. Haywarde seen the person who was with the Count at Lyons? No. Ah, that was a pity! He could have wrung their necks for the contemptuous tone in which this was said; but he was too much broken, too full of miserable doubts. He had no spirit left. Kinder hearts thought it quite natural that he should fight against the public verdict for his boy's sake, and gave him comfort by assisting him in his search. Baser creatures took his money, and gave him hope. It was not the first time beautiful foreign ladies had been missed for a time. Some Pashas and great men had permitted themselves to carry off beautiful ladies to their harems; but, never fear, the lady would be found, only it would cost money; and so on.

At the time whereof I write the great Eltchie reigned in the British Embassy, and the Grand Turk himself would no more have dared to harm an English lady than he would dare to breakfast off hog in Bairam. But our simple squire knew not this, and the harpies feasted on his purse, which he could refill, and on his heart, which was wasting away.

At last the place became so hateful to him, and his health so shattered, that he was obliged to leave. He sailed away for the Turkish Archipelago, and listlessly visited its beautiful islands, returning frequently to Constantinople, to hear from his agents the old story. The lady had not been found, but she would be. The money he left had been spent; they must have more, &c., &c. The poor baby had ceased to call for mamma, and shrunk from the gloomy man who clasped him so passionately to his breast, or gazed at him so darkly.

Twelve months passed; carnival time came again, and perhaps some rags of the old scandal were dragged about the ballrooms, and some sneers were indulged in at the poor Englishman who would not be satisfied, when the sharp ring of the night watchmen's staves against the pavement was heard, and "*Yengeen va! Galata da!*" was shouted. There was a fire in Galata. *Only* in Galata. It did not matter, then; and so they went on dancing. The alarm gun boomed out from the fire tower; breathless scouts ran along through the villages on the Bosphorus, only pausing to pant the refrain, "*Yengeen va! Galata da!*" as they passed. Hamals bustled along the streets, carrying such machines as a gentleman of small means might have to water his flowers, and which in Constantinople were called fire engines; and police hurried to the scene, armed with more potent instruments, like Brobdingnagian boathooks, for pulling down the neighboring houses and so confining the conflagration. Thieves from all quarters "assisted," and folks who had anything to lose in the street that was ablaze broke into houses in the next and took what they could, as the only means of insurance against their inevitable loss. Pull down a house with a boathook; break in and plunder a shop in Fleet-street because there is a fire in Fetter-lane—impossible! Well, go to Constantinople and judge for yourself the next time "*Yengeen va!*" is bawled out.

This fire as usual burned on as long as it had anything to burn; and when the ashes were cold, the proprietors of the destroyed houses began to rebuild them of the very same bandbox materials as had just been blazing. It was the will of God, and God was great. Whose dogs were they, that they should fly in the face of Allah? Bricks, stone, iron! Inshallah! and if Allah willed it, would they not burn to?

In digging the foundation for a new house near that before which the glove and fan of the missing lady had been found, the workmen came upon something which frightened them. It will not do to find anything extraordinary in Turkey, if you are a Turk and want to keep out of trouble; so they sent for the Police, who got frightened too as soon as they saw how that something (a sack) was tied, and sent for the British janizary, who, as soon as he opened it, ran off to his Consul, and begged him for the love of Allah to come.

In the sack, tied with what had been the cord of an opera cloak, they found a female skeleton, perfect all but the hands, and some rags of blue. They dug and dug till they found the hands, on one of which still hung a poor little turquoise ring, too poor to be hacked off by the murderers of the "nice little woman in blue."

Murdered she had been for her diamonds—those diamonds she had put off her pretty throat and wrists as too grand, but had worn after all to please her husband. She was doomed from the moment she entered the ballroom. The dismal story was all cleared up by the time Stewart Haywarde next returned on his hopeless quest. Three miserables—two of them the hamals who had carried her from the ball—were impaled, and it was said that their employer—a Greek, to whom some of the jewels had been traced—had died by his own hand in prison. It may be so, but some one bearing a strong family likeness to him was killed soon afterward in a gambling brawl at Cairo. The diamonds were never recovered, and the Greek was a rich man when arrested. What will not one give for his life? Some one was poisoned in the prison, that was indubitable.

I have seldom seen a man so cut up as was Percy Wylde when I told him the sad fate of his "nice little woman in blue."

"I should have known," he said, half crying, "that there was something wrong when I passed her chair. It was then, perhaps, that she first suspected they were taking [illegible] Stewart Haywarde [illegible] the remains of his [illegible] and carried them over the sea to what had been her happy home, with a sad, but peaceful heart. There was no doubt now to torture him. He was not all alone: he had her child and her memory—as pure as the gems which had cost her her innocent life.

WITNESSES FROM THE DEAD.—If ancient prophecies relating to empires, and cities, and dynasties that have passed away, have been so minutely and so exactly fulfilled—witnesses rising from the beds of rivers, from broken columns, from scattered ruins, from the deep places of the earth, and attesting, each with its deposition in its hand, the exhaustion in history of the minutest announcement in prophecy—we may with certainty expect that those predictions which refer to events yet future and phenomena not yet within our horizon, will be fulfilled and justified by events no less complete. God is in prophecy predicting before the time the things that shall be hereafter, and God is in history bringing to pass the predicted events as they are translated in succession into actual history. This gives us a rather humbling appreciation of the world's greatest men. They appear and fill up the programme sketched a thousand years before, achieving, as they believe, grand results by the force of genius, but really, and as seen from the standpoint of prophecy, executing unconsciously and unintentionally, but entirely and in every jot the will and purposes of heaven. They are not creators, but executors; they are not the sculptors, but the chisels in the hand of the Great Sculptor of all things. What seems to us, from our narrow point of view, conflicting forces, are found at the end to have been coöperative. What we heard as broken and discordant crashes, are woven into the grandest harmony. Out of ruins God is constructing a glorious empire. From what man does, in order to achieve his own selfish ends, the Great Ruler of heaven and earth is extracting evidence of his wisdom and elements of his glory. Day by day we discover how poor is all that man calls great, and how enduring is the least that God pronounces true. When that grand consummation, still future, shall arrive, to which all past events have been contributing from distant ages, and from different sources, and in whose glory they shall all be crowned and glorified, we shall discover how petty were our views, how unreasonable our doubts, how shallow our difficulties, how poor and unworthy our solutions, and how "glorious in praise, doing wonders," is that God who has "done all things well." We, too, in harmony with a redeemed universe, shall join in the magnificent anthem, "Great and marvelous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true are thy ways, thou King of nations."—*The Quiver.*

THE ROVER AT SEA.—Brother Roger was now busily preparing to take a leading part in the play. Purchasing four more galleys from the Genoese and taking three others that remained in the arsenal, he added them to his squadron, and loaded the whole with provisions. This done, he anchored them off Syracuse in waiting for a "hurricane." And a hurricane soon came roaring across from Africa—sweeping a yellow haze before it—rolling the sea into mountains, and changing the azure tint into a portentous blood red. Fishermen and seagulls hurried ashore for shelter: but not so Brother Roger. "Cut away!" he shouted, as the fleet heeled over before the first fierce rush of the blast. At the word some score of ready axes fell on the hawsers, and the vessels leaped off like racers toward the north. Conspicuous at the stern of the foremost, with his long red beard streaming in the gale, and his powerful voice distinct above its roar, De Flor led the line. The beach was crowded—partly by gallant soldiers and noble cavaliers, and partly by those respectable Syracusans who had already, with matchless taste, turned the fountain of Arethusa into a washing tub! "A wizard!" cried some. "A devil!" muttered others. "Wizard or devil, I care not," remarked Frederick, "if he only succeeds." The sun was setting as the galleys slipt from their moorings, each under a shred of sail, for oars were useless in such a sea. But that shred was quite sufficient, and they flew like dragons under it, tearing through rather than over the waves, and leaving point after point behind them with unexampled speed. The night closed round the storm, but not too dark to hide the cliffs that rose and fled like shadows, or the dangerous waves that chased them fast behind. The midnight moon shone fitfully through the drift as they swept by Etna, that rose gigantic to the left, till its head was lost in the gloom. Shortly afterward one of the ships refused her helm, and ran headlong to destruction on the rocks of the Taormina. A dull crash, a faint shriek, and all was over, the fatal spot being left furlongs behind ere the death cry had died out. A few hours later they were off Scaletta, and then a second galley was overtaken by a heavy sea and foundered in an instant. The Straits now begin to narrow, and the wind if anything blew fiercer up the gorge. As morning dawned, the orange grove of Reggio appeared on the right; and before the day had fairly opened white Messina, a magnificent spectacle, spread broadly to the left. The enemy's camp was all astir, and the ramparts were crowded with anxious spectators; but not a hostile bark was to be seen. Flying before the tempest, the great fleet was scattered far out of reach, from Stromboli to the Gulf of Euphemia. The harbor of Messina running parallel with the straits, and opening due north, is no easy thing to make when the wind is blowing moderately fair behind; and as the blast was now considerably more than moderate it was almost a certainty that the rover would be blown quite through the Faro. But that remained to be seen. The galleys hugged the shore as they dashed along. They breasted the point, and, as they did so, one after another sheered sharply to the west, and cut away the shred of canvas. Out, then, leaped the oars, and, mastering the storm by main force, they rushed into the bay amid a burst of deafening cheers.—*From the "Catalan Rover, Roger de Flor," in the Cornhill Magazine.*

RAINY DAYS IN COUNTRY HOUSES.—There are certain houses where the wishes, habits and views of the host and hostess are all-pervading. Their manner of living is stereotyped and admits of no alternation. A sorry time of it have their friends when residing in their midst. There are other houses, and happily many, where open hospitality in a most literal sense prevails. All the doors are open, so are the drawers—nothing is too sacred to be used, and nothing too choice to be enjoyed. In those places, let the weather be sunshine or rain, it matters little. An unlimited prowl over the house compensates for the loss of outdoor exercise. The very animals of the establishment gain by the restricted movements of the members of the household. The parrot gets more notice, the dogs more biscuits, the singing birds fresh lumps of sugar and the horses in the stable sundry surreptitious apples and innumerable caresses—to the latter, especially, not a bad exchange in lieu of wearing harness on a dusty highway. Then the denizens of the nursery! The unwonted incursion of visitors to that region makes a rainy day a festival worthy of St. Swithin. The romps that take place, the treasured toys that are displayed, the familiar friends whose beautiful headless bodies and legless trunks are commented on, the untiring recital of the affecting histories of "Cock Robin" and "Little Red Riding Hood" supply a series of entertainments which could by no possibility take place in the presence of such distinguished visitors, save on a rainy day.—*Queen.*

MANIAS.—We have each of us our pet insanity. There's your irrepressible angler, for example, who will sit all day in a blazing sun watching a bobbing cork, for no better reward than a few meagre fish that he himself would turn up his nose at if he saw them at his fishmonger's. Is he rational? The collector of old pictures, who values a cracked, dirty, smoke-dried, unintelligible mass of faded pigments, which was good for little when new, and has become absolute rubbish by the action of time and the hard usage it has richly deserved—is he in his senses? The worshippers of old books, who values them for their dates, not their contents, what is he? The lexicon gives him his right title—a biblio-maniac. The healthy self-deceiver who insists on being a valetudinarian, tries every system of medical treatment in turn, and would inevitably poison himself but for the vigor which he swears he lacks—what shall we say of him? Verily, he is mad enough for a straight jacket. As mad as he, is the crotchetty politician who fancies that there is but one way to prevent the nation from going to destruction, and that he has the patent for it. Madder still is the so[illegible] the re[illegible] society after a [illegible] which, whenever it has been tried on a small scale, has failed utterly and miserably. Happy are they whose minor insanities are pleasant and harmless to their neighbors.

CHURCHYARD WIT.

Post-mortem epigrams have ever been a favorite form of rustic wit; while many a poet, city born and bred, has beguiled his leisure by writing humorous or bitter epitaphs on his friends and foes. Singularly enough, however, we are less inclined to judge these by their relative cleverness than by the question—Have they actually appeared on a tombstone? Nor is it difficult, in looking through such collections of epitaphs, to make a guess at those which have thus received the stamp of genuineness. In the majority of cases, it is the incongruity of seeing those rude efforts at fun upon a gloomy gravestone which constitutes three-fourths of the quaintness of the lines. Inscriptions that elsewhere would be commonplace become very far from commonplace when we find them in a churchyard, where the normal condition of criticism or observation is that of pompous eulogy. Yet we would rather have epitaphs of a certain stiff and formal quaintness, which have actually appeared on tombstones, than the brilliant and witty epigrams which clever men have thrown off in their idle hours. The inscription on a miser's tomb—

"Here lies old Father Gripe, who never cried 'Jam satis,'
'Twould wake him did he know you read his tombstone gratis"—

is not half so entertaining as the unconscious Hibernicism to be found in an epitaph at Tavistock, Devon:

"Under this stone, lies three children dear,
Two be buried at Tawton, and the other here."

The wit of the sham epitaph is almost invariably forced and obvious; and so is the quaintness of those which endeavor to be quaint.

"Here lies I
Killed by a sky-
Rocket in the eye,"

is clever enough; but we know that it was never carved upon stone. The artificial epitaph aims at too much, forgetting the restrictions of decorum which generally control the poetic efforts of sorrowing relatives. One that is frequently quoted—

"John McPherson
Was a wonderful person;
He stood six feet two without his shoe,
And he was slew
At Waterloo,"

is simply absurd. No one imagines it was ever actually placed on a tombstone. Yet it is not half so odd, for that very reason, as the following laconic couplet in All Saints' Church, Hertford:

"Here *sleeps Mr. Wake*,
Who gave the four small bells."

Another quaint one, which bears the appearance of genuineness, is brought from Bideford, in Devonshire:

"Here lies two brothers, by misfortune surrounded,
One died of his wounds, the other was drownded."

The number of sham epitaphs written on persons of particular trades or professions is innumerable. Doctors, lawyers, shoemakers, tailors, and blacksmiths are those chiefly honored in this way. The most ponderous efforts at wit have been written over these callings, in which the various implements used are generally dragged in in a series of wretched puns. Some reference is sure to be made to the blacksmith's vice; the shoemaker is certain to "leave his all behind;" the tailor, most likely, has been clipped by the shears of death; while the doctor is joked about his murderous propensities, and the lawyer about his dishonesty. To this class the doctor has perhaps contributed the best series of witty epitaphs. Here is one:

"Here Doctor Fisher lies interred,
Who fill'd the half of this churchyard."

The cleverest of those on the legal profession consists of one line, "On Strange, a lawyer"—

"Here lies an honest lawyer, that is Strange."

Then there are the epigrams on personal peculiarities, which are also innumerable. Fat men, lean men, blind men, deaf men, spendthrifts, niggards, gluttons, and so forth, have each, from time to time, had their frailties bitterly commented on. Now it may safely be said that not one of these satirical epitaphs was ever actually inscribed on a tombstone. Many references to personal failings appear in churchyards, but they are veiled either in solemn warning or in humorous commiseration. There is, for example, a metrical epitaph in Darenth churchyard, which mournfully remarks of a certain victualler that,

"The drink that he did love, did prove his foe."

Occasionally, too, some village oddity has died, leaving no relatives to see that his memory is not made fun of, and over his grave some comic sexton or local poet has caused to be inscribed a more or less facetious account of him. But it is clear that the long epitaphs which are authoritatively given to us as coming from this or that village churchyard are spurious, if for no other reason than that the cost of cutting the labored production on stone would be infinitely beyond the purse-power of the alehouse poet who is ordinarily the author of the squib. Besides, the parson of the district would, probably, have a word to say to any one burlesquing the sanctity of the churchyard. It was only the other day that the governors of one of the metropolitan cemeteries refused to allow a man to record on a gravestone that his child had died "from the effects of vaccination"—a singular instance of the manner in which some people fancy they ought to promulgate their opinions. The funny epitaph would find much more strenuous opposition than the bucolic satirist probably fancies, if he were actually to try to have his composition perpetuated in stone. On the other hand, so long as the village poet remains decorous and pious, uncommon latitude is allowed him in the matter of rhyme. A far more valuable collection of epitaphs than the one before us could be made by one who would take the trouble to wander about our village churchyards, and copy the religious couplets and verses which are profusely placed over the graves. The wild efforts at getting lines to rhyme are sometimes very amusing. It is said that in Lambeth churchyard there is an epitaph upon a certain WILLIAM WILSON, which runs thus:

"Here lies the body of W. W.,
Who never more will trouble you, trouble you."

Quite as quaint, but with a look of manufacture about it, is the following:

"On Thomas Woodcock.
Here lie the remains of Thomas Woodhen,
The most amiable of husband and excellent of men.
N. B.—His real name was Woodcock, but it wouldn't come in rhyme.—*His Widow.*"

We have already spoken of the humorous blunders which so frequently occur in epitaphs. The following one is, at least, probable; and, if it was inscribed on a stone, was most likely the production of the father, who is erroneously described as being interred beneath it:

"John Palfreyman who is buried here,
Was aged four-and-twenty year;
And near this place his mother lies,
Likewise his father—when he dies."

Satirical epitaphs on wives might make a literature by themselves—so constantly have scolds and shrews, and slatterns been made the subject of the epigrammatist's pen. These, however, are invariably of the spurious sort. Who ever saw in a churchyard a venomous or contemptuous epitaph on a wife? No sooner is the shrew or slattern, or scold dead, than a fit of remorse seizes the repentant husband, and nothing is thought of but her virtues and graces. Epigrams on wives are, for the most part written by bachelors. The henpecked husband is too oppressed by his sorrows to think of turning them into neat couplets. Above all, he is certain not to revenge himself in that way when the thorn in his side has been removed.—*The Examiner.*

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM A CENTURY AGO.—To begin with the lady: her locks were strained upward over an immense cushion that sat like an incubus on her head, and plastered over with pomatum, and then sprinkled over with a shower of white powder. The height of this tower was somewhat over a foot. One single white rosebud lay on its top like an eagle on a haystack. Over her neck and bosom was folded a lace handkerchief, fastened in front by a bosom-pin rather larger than a copper cent, containing her grandfather's miniature set in virgin gold. Her airy form was braced up in a satin dress, the sleeves as tight as the natural skin of the arm, with a waist formed by a bodice, worn outside, whence the skirt flowed off, and was distended at the top of an ample hood. Shoes of white kid, with peaked toes, and heels of two or three inches elevation, inclosed her feet, and glittered with spangles, as her little pedal members [illegible] like a skillet. His coat was a sky-blue [illegible] with yellow; his long vest of white satin, embroidered with gold lace; his breeches of the same material, and tied at the knee with pink ribbon. White silk stockings and pumps with laces, and ties of the same hue, completed the habiliments of his nether limbs. Lace ruffles clustered around his wrist, and a portentous frill, worked in correspondence, and bearing the miniature of his beloved, finished his truly genteel appearance.

FAREWELL.

Bid me not yet farewell. Lean over me
Till all the moon's warm silver is outspent,
All sparkles fade upon the firmament,
All splendors upon quivering sweeps of sea,
The while through luminous shadow lovingly
Above my own, thy sad, sweet eyes are bent,
Like violets washed in starshine—eloquent
With passion that has cost a curse to thee.
Put by thy weeping—thou wilt need thy tears,
For we shall meet in many a mournful dream,
To view the river of dividing years,
And our dead, silent hope upon its stream.
Take heart and smile, ere sorrow shall be born
With daybreak, and the light of many a dawn.

LIGHTSHIPS.

From All the Year Round.

"A life on the ocean wave, a home on the rolling deep," may be jolly enough under certain circumstances: only, to be really pleasant and comfortable, the ocean wave should not be much more than a ripplet, and the deep should roll very gently indeed. And though most people would enjoy a short experience of smooth waters and beautiful weather, few, if any, would care to live entirely on the ocean wave, or to have a home altogether on the rolling deep.

These reflections occurred to us as we were passing the Nore light-ship a short time since. We wondered what kind of a life was theirs to whom that vessel was, to a great extent, a home. We wondered and passed on; we, bound for the French coast, running as hard as a fair wind and ebb tide could take us; she, solitary, moored at her station, riding quietly, with one object only: to stay where she was. Our wonder eventually assumed the form of inquiry, and we gathered a number of facts concerning light ships and their crews, which may not be uninteresting to our readers.

At night by the seaside the lights from these vessels may be seen, green, red, or white, revolving or fixed, shining out bright and clear far away to sea. Be the weather fair or foul, still the lights gleam out, brilliant and steadfast if the night be calm and fine, but occasionally lost sight of in rough weather, as the lightship goes down into the hollow between the waves.

These vessels are placed where lighthouses could not be built, and are made to serve two very useful purposes, viz., to tell sailors where they are, or to warn them of adjacent shoals. It is very easy for a sailor to lose himself at sea, notwithstanding the progress of science in aiding navigation. Sailors are, after all, only fallible mortals, and one slight mistake of theirs, an imperfection in the compass, or a strong current, may put them out of their reckoning in a very short time. And with a dark, angry-looking sky above, and nothing but sea all round, how are they to discover their error? But if across the waters they discern the light from one of those outposts of civilization, they soon discover their exact whereabouts by the distinctive character of the light, and by consulting the chart, and are then able to go on their right way rejoicing.

Round the English coast alone there are between forty and fifty lightships; great, ugly-looking vessels, always painted red, with their names in large white letters on both sides. Day after day, month after month, in fact, for seven years each vessel has to ride at its appointed station. After those seven years it is taken in for a short time; the barnacles and weeds are cleared off the bottom of the vessel, she undergoes a thorough overhaul and repair, and is then sent out again to begin another seven years of pitching and tossing. Spare lightships are always ready to take the place of any that are brought in for the regular septennial overhauling, or to repair damages.

It is a matter for wonder that the vessels ride so long at their allotted stations without breaking loose, and herein lies the art of lightship management. It tells of careful supervision and efficient service, that only about once in every ten years is a lightship known to break away from her moorings. She is usually moored with a single mushroom anchor, weighing between thirty and forty hundredweight, which sinks into the ooze or sand at the bottom of the sea, becoming completely embedded; the cable which holds it would scarcely do for a watch-chain, each link being made of one and a half inch iron, and being about seven inches in length. These cables have to undergo a very severe process of testing, each link, before it is made use of for mooring purposes, having to bear a strain equal to a weight of thirty tons. Each vessel is supplied with about two hundred and ten fathoms, a quarter of a mile or so, of this cable. Those which are moored in very deep water have as much more as the depth of water renders necessary. It is by the skillful management of the cable that a light ship is enabled to ride out the fircest storm in safety. In smooth weather they have only a short cable out, but when it is rough and the billows run high, they let out sufficient chain to enable her to mount up to the very top of the great waves. She is never allowed to go to the extreme length of her tether; as she rises she takes as much chain as she wants, still leaving a quantity on the ground, whereby she seldom jerks at the anchor, or has a tight strain on the cable. The constant rise and fall of the cable, and the swinging of the vessel round with the tide, often occasion strange combinations, and the great chains have been known to tie themselves in knots, or to do themselves up in such tangled bunches, that it was with great difficulty they were disentangled, the latter operation having to be generally performed by means of sledge-hammers and anvils.

Some readers perhaps wonder how the lights are maintained bright and clear on very stormy nights, and why the rolling and plunging of the vessel does not upset all the lighting arrangements. It is managed in this way. The lantern is made to surround the mast so as to show light all round; it is hoisted up at night, but is lowered on to the deck in the daytime. Inside the lantern is a circular framework, on to which are fitted a number of argand lamps with reflectors behind; each lamp and each reflector swings by means of gimbal work, so that however much the ship may lurch or roll, the lamps and reflectors are kept perpendicular by their own weight. This apparatus requires a good deal of attention to keep it always in easy working condition, more especially when the vessel has revolving lights with clockwork machinery to turn them.

It is the business of the crew to keep good lights burning; to work (with a windlass) the cable in and out as occasion may require; to fire warning signals if they see a vessel standing into danger, and distress signals if assistance is wanted from shore; in fact to make themselves as serviceable as they can to passing ships. The whole crew is composed of eleven men; a master, a mate, three lamplighters, and six seamen; but of these, four are always on shore in turn, so that seven men only are on board at one time; the master and mate have alternate months afloat and ashore, the rest of the crew have two months and one month ashore. At the beginning of each month the Trinity steamers go out with numbers of unhappy-looking men who are going to be left at sea for two months, and return with much merrier crews who are about to have their month ashore. These latter often come back laden with toys, boots, &c., which they have made in their spare time on board the lightship, which articles they sell on shore.

It is no joke being on board a lightship in rough weather. Here is a melancholy incident which occurred a few years since. Two seamen of the lightvessel in Morecambe Bay had the watch one terrific night; one had gone below for a moment or two, and while there he felt a tremendous sea strike the ship; he made his way up again, but his comrade was not to be seen; he had no doubt been caught up by the furious sea and carried overboard. Another huge wave presently broke over the ship, and this time seized and carried off the remaining seaman. The officer in charge, in pursuance of the regulation requiring him to go [illegible] saw [illegible] of the weather and [illegible] something dreadful had happened, and then he took the watch upon himself, [illegible] lashing himself with a rope to the mast. The great waves dashed over the vessel, but still he remained faithful to his duty. Meanwhile the light burned bright and clear, and in spite of the fury of the storm flashed across the troubled waters, faithfully fulfilling its beneficent purpose.

The crews of the lightships are occasionally honored by visitors. Sometimes they have to entertain shipwrecked crews, taking them in and giving them board and lodging until an opportunity occurs for sending them ashore. There is among our voyaging sailors a kindly feeling for the lightsmen, and a just appreciation of the value of the lightships to navigation, and in consequence Captains of passing vessels will often go close to the lightship, the sailors will shout out a friendly salutation and fling out a bundle of newspapers or some other equally acceptable offering for the benefit of the lightsmen. But the most remarkable visitors come on very dark and cloudy nights. It is then that belated birds who have flown out to sea and are unable to find their way back in the dark, are attracted by the ship's lights, and settle in hundreds on the rigging and about the ship. Some of the more thoughtless and rash, in their eager haste to reach the light, fly toward it with all their strength, and before they know where they are, come with great force against the lantern glass and fall stunned and often killed on the deck. Many people would be astonished to hear of the woodcocks, partridges, blackbirds, thrushes, &c., that are sometimes caught by the seamen of the lightvessels.

It is somewhat surprising that men can be readily found to man these ships. To be cooped up in a vessel of one hundred and fifty tons, which is chained to one position in a dreary waste of waters; to be subjected to all the perils of storms and tempests; to be continually pitched and flung about—all this would seem to make life a burden and a misery. But there are men who like to tumble through life, who delight in being tempest tossed and storm beaten, and who are quite willing to undergo the perils and hardships of life in a lightship, provided they can earn a livelihood by it. Moreover, as a rule, these men are by no means intelligent, and therefore do not want any intellectual food; they are generally to be found in that state of mental vacuity which seems to be a not uncommon condition of mind at sea. But they *are* remarkable for the dogged bravery with which they will discharge their important duties, in spite of the wildest raging of the sea, or the most blustering fury of the wind.

WHEN GEORGE THE THIRD WAS KING.—Charming Schuvaloff, black-eyed Sezotarska, dark Valdez, tender Hegenheim, brilliant Langeac!—ye gentle hearts that knew how to beat in old times for the warm young Irish gentleman, where are ye now? Though my hair has grown gray now, and my sight dim, and my heart cold with years, and ennui, and disappointment, and the treachery of friends, yet I have but to lean back in my arm-chair and think, and those sweet figures come rising up before me out of the past, with their smiles, and their kindnesses, and their bright, tender eyes! There are no women like them now—no manners like theirs! Look you at a bevy of women at the Prince's, stitched up in tight white satin sacks, with their waists under their arms, and compare them to the graceful figures of the old time! Why when I danced with Coralie de Langeac at the fêtes on the birth of the first dauphin at Versailles, her hoop was eighteen feet in circumference, and the heels of her lovely little *mules* were three inches from the ground; the lace of my *jabot* was worth a thousand crowns, and the buttons of my amaranth velvet coat alone cost eighty thousand livres. Look at the difference now! The gentlemen are dressed like boxers, quakers or hackney coachmen; and the ladies are not dressed at all. There is no elegance, no refinement; none of the chivalry of the Old World, of which I form a portion. Think of the fashion of London being led by a Br-mm-ll! a nobody's son; a low creature, who can no more dance a minuet than I can talk Cherokee; who cannot even crack a bottle like a gentleman; who never showed himself to be a man with his sword in his hand; as we used to approve ourselves in the good old times, before that vulgar Corsican upset the gentry of the world! Oh, to see the Valdez once again, as on that day I met her fast driving in state, with her eight mules and her retinue of gentlemen, by the side of yellow Mancanares! Oh, for another drive with Hegenheim in the gildod sledge over the Saxon snow! False as Schuvaloff was, 'twas better to be jilted by her than to be adored by any other woman. I cannot think of any one of them without tenderness. I have ringlets of all their hair in my poor little museum of recollections. Do you keep mine, you dear souls that survive the turmoils and troubles of near half a hundred years? How changed its color is now since the day Sezotarska wore it round her neck, after my duel with Count Biernaski at Warsaw.—*Barry Lyndon's Memoirs.*

MEXICAN INTERIORS.—Our daily wants obliged us often to visit the cottage of a Mexican for lodging or refreshment; and although the latter was usually scanty enough, the former was the perfection of rustic neatness. Household cleanliness is as natural to some nations as "pigstyosity" is to others. Compare the Irish peasantry and the Mexican peons. Both are Roman Catholics; neither, as a rule, are well fed or well clothed; both are indolent by nature; and, as far as brains go, surely the Irishman stands foremost. Yet enter their cottages. In one case you instinctively hold your nose, and back out. In the other you sit on the floor with pleasure, and use it as a table without the least compunction. Although great neatness is the rule wherever I have travelled among the Mexicans, the cottages along the Rio Grande, especially toward the south, seemed to be kept with special taste. When shown into the parlor, we would look with dismay at our dusty boots and soiled apparel, for the floor would be often completely covered with snow-white lamb furs; the ottomans, or rather the folding mattresses surrounding the room, would be cased in beautifully-washed white cotton counterpanes, or Mexican blankets striped with different colors, but equally pure and spotless as the counterpanes. They have also a neat way of covering the ceilings with canes similar to bamboo canes, which are arranged in patterns very much like those we often see lining the walls of an English summer house. Although a frizzled-up mutton bone, or some sun-dried meat swimming in fat, with tortillas (unfermented bread) about as thin, tough and tasteless as buckskin leather, are generally all you can confidently look forward to, still you may feel quite certain that your host has done his best. The people are most courteous to their guests; but they seem quite ignorant of the existence of butter, bread or vegetables of any kind, except in a few of the larger towns. Chili Colorado, (red pepper,) beans, Indian corn and mutton, (mostly sun dried,) pretty well complete the list of their necessaries of life—not forgetting, of course, tobacco and water-melons when in season.—*New Tracks in North America. By William A. Bell.*

A RUSSIAN PRIEST.—Presently I saw the lines of people surging backward and forward, the quiet order rapidly broken, people rushing about, women and children hurrying over the grass, and then there was an increased hum of voices. The disturbance approached steadily and slowly, and at last it gained those before me. And now I saw that the cause of this was a slight and venerable man, in a priest's dress, with a small black cap on his head, of cloth, full and hanging down behind, and ornamented in front with a bit of crimson velvet, and whose hands every person was determined to kiss as he advanced up the pathway. Four or five at a time, men and women, would make a dart at his left hand, and having gained possession of it, would kiss it eagerly, fiercely, while others from the other side of the pathway got in front of him and fought for his right hand—they would have it. The old man stopped till the devotees had had their way. When they had kissed it they fell back contented, out of the way, and the patriarch advanced a step or two, till arrested again by the same furious devotion. He appeared to try to get on and to avoid some of this expression of love, and his old thin face turned from side to side wearily as he muttered a few words at times. When he had both his hands free for a moment then he raised them and crossed himself hurriedly and uttered a blessing; but in an instant they were dashed at and pulled down again, and, as may be said, "devoured with kisses." So he got on.

up to the steps at the entrance of the church. But here the struggle became worse than ever. The whole flight was a mass of people, so was the platform, and so was a long covered raised arcade which ran around the sacred edifice. The old man mounted the steps at last and passed into the arcade, and so into the church, hustled by the hardy and resolute hand-kissing crowd. How glad he must be, methought, to be inside and at his ease once more, poor old gentleman. But there is, perhaps, a certain gratification to the spirit of man, even in this obtrusive and enormously demonstrative regard.—*Around the Kremlin, or Pictures of Life in Moscow.*

FLOY'S FLIRTATION.

From Bow Bells.

Though John Kennedy had not yet proposed, Floy Wheeler considered herself almost as good as engaged. And so she was. Had John had sisters, Floy would probably have been intimate at the home of the Kennedys. But, beside John, the family consisted only of his father and two maiden aunts.

Mr. Kennedy, senior, was something of a bookworm, and very partial to dressing-gown and slippers; while his sisters-in law, the one an invalid, and the other both nurse and housekeeper, were equally domestic in their tastes and habits. So it happened that Floy Wheeler had never met them.

John, as dutiful in the character of a son as in that of lover, presented himself, on a Winter evening, hat in hand, before his father.

"Good night, father. I suppose I shan't see you again till breakfast. I shan't be home before 12 or 1, probably."

"Eh, John, how's this? It seems to me it's about the same thing every evening. Do you visit this Miss Wheeler so regularly?"

"Well, yes, Sir. We are going to the Princess Theatre to-night."

"H-u-m! Very well. Good night, my son! It looks pretty serious," continued the old gentleman to himself as the front door closed after his son,—"pretty serious, I declare, when a young fellow visits a girl for a year steady! By Jove, I'd like to see the girl first! Here, you Tom! Run out and order a cab! Abigail, my compliments to Miss Catharine, with the request that she will favor me with her company to the theatre."

John, lounging in his cab on the way to Miss Wheeler's, fell into a train of thought closely corresponding with that of his father. Hear him:

"Father seems to suspect my intentions toward Floy, and I'm glad he does. It'll save me a vast deal of explanation and cross-questioning when the time comes, and that isn't far off, thank fortune. Next week, at last—at last, I may tell my sweet Floy, my fair flower! Dear little thing—she knows it well enough, I fancy! No doubt it was a wise precaution of my mother's when she made me promise that I would offer my hand to no woman until I had known her intimately at least a year; a wise precaution, certainly. But it hasn't been needed in Floy's case. I might have proposed six months ago, and been just as sure of her worth and loveliness as I am to-day. But it was dear mother's dying request, and I shall strictly obey it. That was ten years ago, and I was only fifteen—a boy, a mere child, and had no more thought of marrying than I have now of dying. But she knew—mother knew what a good thing it is for a man to have a good wife; and this was the only measure she could take to secure me one. Yes, dear Floy, you are all that I could wish for—pure, modest, sweet, intelligent, lovely! Next Thursday night, then, is the limit of my probation. Only another week in which to learn more of her loveliness. I wish father knew Floy, I declare!"

And just at this period of his happy musings the carriage stopped at the door of his beloved, and he sprang out and up the steps with all the ardor of an unconfessed lover.

An hour later, Mr. Kennedy, sitting in an inconspicuous part of the crowded house, lowered his opera glass with a satisfied smile, and handed it to Miss Catharine, exclaiming, "See, Cad! there's John and the girl he means to marry! Don't you see 'em? Follow my eye—there! Pretty girl, isn't she? and intelligent, too. See how he looks at her! Ah, poor boy, he worships her! Well, well, she looks like a nice little thing, and I suppose it's all right."

"I think she gesticulates rather too much, and glances round a good deal, as if to see who's looking at her," observed Miss Catharine. "She seems to court admiration; but that's what they all do now-a-days. Maybe she's as good as any of 'em. I hope she's a nice girl, and 'll make a good wife for John."

"I hope so," said the old man, with a sigh. "John ought to know her pretty well by this time. The year is nearly up, you know."

On the afternoon of the following day Mr. Kennedy entered a first-class carriage of the Underground Railway. Before entering he noticed that there was but one occupant—a lady. As he opened the door, she turned toward him, and at a glance he recognized the young girl whom he had seen with his son at the theatre. His first impulse was to introduce himself to her; but, on second thought, he seated himself in the corner diagonally opposite, and determined to mark her demeanor in public, and see how far Miss Catharine was correct in her judgment of John's intended wife.

Perhaps the young lady felt somewhat flattered, mistaking Mr. Kennedy's look of pleased surprise when entering the carriage for one of admiration. Certain it was, that her beautiful eyes were bent on the handsome elderly gentleman opposite her far more than was consistent with propriety, and equally certain that he thought her glances rather coquettish. But whether or not, they were continued until the attention of the young lady was attracted by a fine-looking young man who entered the carriage at one of the stations, and having seated himself without taking any apparent notice of the young lady, she attracted his attention by a slight cough. She smiled covertly; she threw him side-long glances; she waved her snowy handkerchief, after pressing it to her lips. Meanwhile the young man looked quietly, scornfully, fixedly at her. Then, at the next station, he arose and left the train.

What influence at this moment possessed him—what motive actuated him, Mr. Kennedy himself could not have told. It certainly was not a wish to participate in the young woman's evident enjoyment; neither was it designedly, for the purpose of proving her further, that the old gentleman gazed upon her, and with a short, dry cough, applied his handkerchief to his face, pressed his hand to his heart, winked invitingly, smiled blandly, coughed again, and then appeared suddenly to have discovered that he had reached his destination. With a low bow he left the carriage; and when he had gained the platform, his aged check died with shame; he glanced backward and saw the dainty white handkerchief waving toward him.

Finding his son in the library on his return, Mr. Kennedy related the incidents of the afternoon substantially as we have done, but was careful to conceal the fact that Floy Wheeler was concerned in them. He merely described her as a rather pretty, well-dressed girl, no doubt passing in society for a lady.

"I pity the man she marries," said the old gentleman, his countenance betraying more profound compassion than men usually feel for the miseries of imaginary husbands. "That girl will palm herself off on some unsuspecting fellow, who'll find out his mistake when it's too late!"

"I don't know about that," replied John, running his fingers through his hair with the air of a man personally unconcerned in the subject. "I doubt it, Sir. These giddy masqueraders generally betray themselves at one time or another. Men marry them with eyes wide open. I don't pity them."

Mr. Kennedy's hand shook as he lifted the poker to stir the fire, and said, "Those men throw themselves away, John."

"Yes. I don't see how they can do it. I wouldn't marry one of these flirts, if I loved her better than ever man loved woman."

"Nor I," said Mr. Kennedy, with a sigh of relief. "By the way, John, is it true that you are going to marry?"

"Yes, Sir. I hope to marry Florence Wheeler. I have not yet offered myself, my term of probation not being ended. I want you to see her, father. I would like you to know her. Can't I persuade you to go up there for an hour this evening?"

"Yes, John, I'll go. It's high time I became acquainted with my daughter-in-law to be."

Arrived at Mr. Wheeler's residence, a somewhat pretentious house, the father and son awaited, with widely different feelings, the appearance of the young lady. It was some time before she presented herself; and when she did so, she swept into the room, arrayed in her sweetest smile and prettiest dress.

Coming from the dimly-lighted hall into the full blaze of the chandelier, Floy could not clearly distinguish features; and when John, in a voice swelling with pride, introduced her to his father, the old gentleman said: "No, John, no! This is the young woman with whom I flirted to-day. This is not——"

"Father! Floy! for heaven's sake!" interrupted John, but stopped.

He needed but one glance at her guilty face. He quietly took his father's arm and left the house.

Floy Wheeler is not yet engaged, neither does she indulge in handkerchief flirtations. If John Kennedy could but know how changed she is!

THE TOWER OF BABEL.—A writer describes the present appearance of the place where languages got mixed: "After a ride of nine miles we were at the foot of the Bier's Nimrood. Our horses' feet were trampling upon the remains of bricks, which showed here and there through the accumulated dust and rubbish of ages. Before our eyes uprose a great mound of earth, barren and bare. This was Bier-Nimrood, the ruins of the Tower of Babel, by which the first builders of the earth had vainly hoped to scale high heaven. Here, also, it was that Nebuchadnezzar built—for bricks bearing his name have been found in the ruins. At the top of the mound a great mass of brickwork pierces the accumulated soil. With your finger you touch the very bricks—large, square-shaped and massive—that were 'thoroughly' burned, the very mortar, the 'lime,' now hard as granite, handled more than four thousand years ago by earth's impious people. From the summit of the mound, far away over the plain, we see glistening, brilliant as a star, the gilded dome of a mosque, that caught and reflected the bright rays of the morning sun. This glittering speck was the tomb of the holy Ali. To pray before this at some period of his life; to kiss the sacred dust of the earth around there, at some time or other; to bend his body and count his beads—is the daily desire of every devout Mahommedan."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Mr. TENNYSON's new poem on "The Quest of the Holy Grail" is in type, and may be expected to appear before Christmas.

Anything to make money. A manufacturer in the north of France is making pocket handkerchiefs upon which is to be represented the murder of the KINCK family by TRAUPMANN. They will be called "Madras de Pantin."

A little girl, 8 years old, the daughter of a boatman, jumped into the Lambre, at Thuin, and rescued a child of four, who had fallen in.

The *Gaulois* tells a little republican anecdote about LAFAYETTE. At LAMARQUE's funeral the crowd took out the General's horses as he was returning home, and drew him to his hotel. "You must have been very much pleased," remarked a friend. "Very much pleased, indeed," replied LAFAYETTE; "but I never saw anything more of my horses!"

An original notice was posted about the streets of Clapham, England, containing the following piquant invitation to worshipers at "Bethesda Chapel:" "Ned Wright, who, before his conversion, was convicted three times of burglary, will deliver a Gospel address. Come and welcome! No collection."

M. DE LESSEPS, the originator and engineer of the Suez Canal, is to be united to a young lady twenty-two years of age, shortly after the inauguration of his work. The groom is sixty-four, but his incessant journeys prove that he still possesses youthful vigor.

Dr. G. H. B. MCLEOD, brother of Rev. Dr. N. MCLEOD, has been appointed to the chair of surgery, in the University of Glasgow, left vacant by the recent transference to Edinburgh of Professor LISTER.

The Committee of the Liverpool Industrial Schools have given permission to Miss RYE to take out to Canada fifty Protestant orphan girls from their school. She intends placing them in an orphan school at Niagara until they are old enough to be put in situations.

The Beverly (England) *Guardian* makes mention of a novel way to make a man pay a debt. In the window of a photographic gallery is the following announcement: "Wanted, Mr. —— groom, of ——, to call and pay for his portraits. N. B.—This notice will remain here till the portraits are paid for." Attached to the notice is a *carte de visite* of the unlucky creditor.

Another case, illustrative of the dangers of premature interment, comes from Toulouse. Just as some gravediggers were lowering into the earth a coffin containing the body of a girl, who was supposed to have died on the previous evening, a groan was heard, the coffin was opened, and the inmate was taken out alive.

A magic concert has been recently given at Paris. The audience assembled in a drawing room, and on a platform was placed a piano, violin, violoncello and harp, but no performers. At a given signal the overture to "William Tell" was heard issuing from the orchestra. This curious effect, which was first shown by Sir W. WHEATSTONE, was produced by artists in another room playing on identical instruments connected by means of bars of wood with the instruments in the orchestra. The vibrations were carried through these rods, (inclosed by non-conductors,) sympathy causing the instruments to sound together.

The English tollgate keepers have been somewhat puzzled as to the proper assessment to be levied on the bicycle. A girl at one of the gates cut the Gordian knot very neatly in her reply to a swell velocipedist who asked how much he had to pay. "That, Sir," replied she, "depends upon whether you ride through the gate, or whether you get off your dandy horse and drag it through; because in that case every two-wheeled vehicle drawn by a horse or an ass pays threepence."

The London *Times* says that by accounts from Tripoli the Turkish Government have succeeded in capturing the assassins of the late Mlle. TINNE, who was murdered while pursuing her African explorations. The young negress and some of the stolen property has also been found.

An English gentleman in Rome, who possesses all the Murillo series of the *Prodigal Son*, with the exception of the one in the Vatican, has petitioned the Pope to allow him to purchase the missing scene. The Holy Father has referred the proposal to the Academy of St. Luke.

The new Professor of Modern History at Cambridge has come forward with a declaration of his opinions on the much-debated question, the education of women. Professor SEELEY is not one of those who wish to change the position of the sexes; neither would he give the same education to women that is now given to men; but he wishes a complete reform of the present educational system. "The object of education is," he said, "to make good women; information as to the common matters of everyday interest is of more importance toward that end than the study of what occurred hundreds of years ago."

A penalty of forty shillings is considered an equivalent, by English Magistrates, for the two rather different offences of "killing a cat" and "kissing a married woman against her will."

Rather a curious incident marked the last sitting of the Prussian Chamber. One of its members is also Chamberlain to the Queen. He applied for a month's leave to enable him to fulfill his duties at Court. The Chamber, consulted by the President, refused the *congé* by a large majority.

The shade of color which will be in vogue this Winter, among the Parisian fashionables, will be *eau du nil*, a charming *mélange* of gray and green, with a silver glaze presenting the changing aspect of running water.

The Sultan has signified his intention of presenting to the Nuremberg Museum a collection of antique German arms, which have remained at Constantinople since the time of the Crusades, as well as a collection of Middle Age weapons, preserved in the Island of Rhodes since the days of the Knights of St. John. The same princely personage, according to the *Gaulois*, will present to the French Empress, among other gifts, a superb Turkish sword, rich with precious stones, and together with two splendid Arab horses destined for the Prince Imperial.

An avaricious fellow in Brussels lately gave a large dinner. As the guests sat down a piercing shriek was heard in the courtyard. The host hurried out, and returned pale, affrighted, and his hands severed with blood. "Alas!" he said, "a poor man, father of a large family, has been knocked down by a cart and grievously wounded. Let us aid him." A collection was taken up, and the guests contributed 1,200 francs. Generous souls. It was the miser's ruse to make them pay for their dinner. A somewhat similar incident is told of Dr. CAPRON, of Paris, who invited a M. DE BOSSANGES to dine with him once a month and at the end of the year sent in a bill for "medical visits."

The *Siècle* opened subscription books at its office for subscriptions to erect a statue to VOLTAIRE. The subscriptions were limited to ½ franc, and the amount realized thus far is 37,142f. 85c., the number of subscribers being 200,000. The location of the statue will be at a "round point" now being constructed, south of the Institute.

The manufacture of chignons is carried on very extensively at the prison of St. Pélagie, in France. All the hair purchased off doubtful heads, picked up here, there and everywhere, collected from the comb, or thrown into the street and caught by the rag-picker's hook, is sorted into shades, divided according to its length, and, after cleansing process which does not make it much nicer, it is sent to St. Pélagie, where prisoners pass their day in fixing it on silken threads. Thence it is sent into the world to adorn the heads of those who can afford the luxury.

In South America it has been discovered that steam-blown cane can be manufactured into paper pulp by merely beating up the blown fibre in water in an ordinary heating or rag engine, without boiling or chemicals. This pulp can be used in the production of almost every article for which *papier mache* is employed at present.

The annual ocean "tea race" between English clipper ships has been won this year by the *Sir Launcelot*, Captain ROBINSON, which made the passage from China in eighty-nine days, the shortest on record. The same vessel won the race in 1867, and only lost it last year by a few hours.

Carlisle has had a shower of what may be best described as small spiders, resembling the ant in form, but of much smaller dimensions. They came down in countless numbers, in the forenoon, and at once set to work spinning webs.

Lord LYTTON, who, according to the *Post*, "will never give us a single unwelcome book until he writes his last," has just presented to scholars and men of taste a translation of HORACE's *Odes and Epodes*.

An international system of signaling at sea by means of eighteen different flags, exclusive of the national flag and signal pennon, has been adopted by England, France, North German Confederation, United States, Brazil, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Holland, Norway, Austria, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Spain. The arrangement is such that 306 signals may be given by various combinations of two flags, 4,896 signals with three, and 73,440 with four.

An American gentleman, traveling from Paris to Boulogne, got into one of the second-class compartments, smoked alone, fell asleep and, when he awoke, found that the car was standing on a side track at Criel. His friends and luggage had gone on, and he was left with a second-class ticket to London, but no money, and was informed that he could not go by the next train without a first-class ticket. He remonstrated, tried to get into the train when it came up, was seized by the officials, who, reinforced by gendarmes, dragged off the unlucky American, locked him up in a cold cell for forty-eight hours and fed him sparingly on bread and water. He was refused the means of writing to his friends or to the Minister, and was eventually handcuffed, marched several miles before a *Juge d'Instruction*, who decided that there was no case, and that the prisoner must be discharged immediately.

It is said that the Empress EUGENIE thinks she can make her trip to Cairo, Egypt, (about as far as from New-York to Omaha,) for $160,000.

The Paris *Pays* now circulates only 700 copies daily. ROCHEFORT claims that his *Lanterne* still has upward of 80,000 subscribers.

The Rhenish Railroad Company having lately introduced the American fashion of issuing commutation tickets, have made photographs of the person holding the ticket, a sort of permanent coupon arrangement, so that the ticket is not good unless having the proper photograph attached.

An English mathematician has figured up the weight, size, &c., of the animals that he says entered Noah's Ark, and the room required for provisions, and he finds that the ark was four miles long and half a mile wide.

The Pope has received during the past eight years an average of $2,000,000 per annum, gold, from "Peter's pence."

A meeting was lately intended to be held by the Liberals in Berlin for the purpose of agitating a petition to the Government for the abolition of converts. The Catholics came there in such large numbers and posted their men so advantageously that the meeting broke up in a row.

The Treatment of Ladies in Stages and Cars.

[We have received a large number of letters on this subject, but the limits of our space will not admit of our printing them in full. The following extracts contain the chief points of interest:]

"F. A." writes:

"I have at times seen the acts of which you complain committed by silly men. But I must be allowed to add that I have never seen the 'ladies' resent, or even show disapprobation of, these acts; and I have to say that when our 'ladies' begin to be modest and deport themselves modestly, they will have no occasion to complain of 'insults,' of which there are fewer than is supposed."

On the same side of the question is "I," who says:

"Virtue is said to be bold and fearless, and vice, mean and cowardly. Why, then, do not the ladies when insulted in stages and cars speak out, so that all eyes may be turned upon the offender. The ladies themselves have the most effectual remedy for the evil complained of. All men who travel in City stages and cars are not libertines, and there need be no fear but that ladies taking this course will be protected."

"A Mother," on the other hand, asks for better protection than is now at the command of passengers by the cars:

"I am very glad to have seen a subject discussed in your columns recently which has long required ventilation in the papers. I allude to the indignities offered to ladies in the public vehicles and the streets of New-York City by men dressed in the garb of gentlemen. I believe there are very few families having young daughters living in the City or suburbs who could not tell stories of insults offered to them which would make a man of honor and principle blush for his sex."

"J. G." remarks:

"An experience of full fifteen years as passenger on the leading City railroad, convinces me that ninety-nine hundredth of all these occurrences that you so justly style outrages, are attributable to the crowding of the seats in the cars. Any old gentleman—or young one, for that matter—is in danger of coming to grief from one of two sources: If he object to being compressed into a fraction of his proper space, he is railed at by a conductor, who sarcastically recommends him to 'hire a carriage,' and is frowned at by the hangers on the straps as a very selfish fellow; if he move up willingly to make room for a lady to take a fragment of a seat next to him, he is looked upon as 'an amorous old wretch.' 'Are these things true?' say you. Ride in the cars for one week during the busy part of the day, and you will see far more than is told here.

"The remedy is very simple. Let our highest sanitary authority, the Board of Health, authoritatively determine the proper average for a seat for an adult, and then compel the railroad companies to divide the entire seat in accordance with this measure, just as the seats are divided on the ferry boats."

"A Lady" complains of the behavior of a special offender, who, she states, has long been in the habit of persecuting ladies who frequent Broadway. We are compelled to abridge her letter, but one remark in it seems to reply to the suggestions of other correspondents:

"Our stalwart relatives, who could and would inflict summary punishment upon such a rascal, suggest that we shall "hand him over to the Police." We shrink from any such notoriety as the attempt would give us; it would be met, of course, by a strict denial of any intention to annoy, so we can only find relief for our wounded and insulted feelings in the sympathy of our friends."

Here is F. S. D.'s complaint on the other side:

"It is right that the ladies should receive protection, but have they not tongues, and can they not use them pretty freely? From my experience I find that the majority of them can, and I think, if these men were so intolerable, they would soon get such a rebuke as would teach them better manners. For my part, I have to complain of the gentler sex, who are often a source of much annoyance to me, when I get into an omnibus or car. Frequently some of them will commence casting side glances at me—putting on roguish smiles, and all that sort of thing—which to a bashful person (such as myself) is anything but pleasant, for it causes the color to mount my cheek, and is apt to give people in general an impression that I am the guilty one. It is all very fine for those gentlemen who are fond of such sport, but not for me."

"Another young lady" recounts her experiences in cars and stages, which fully bear out the complaints put forward in these columns, and concludes as follows:

"I have seen disgusting behavior on the part of some—of course, they were 'ladies!'—in our stages, and on such occasions I do not wonder that the men forget to be gentlemen. But men, where are your perceptions, that you cannot tell wheat from tares. I would like to see how you would act, were it a sister of your own who was thus insulted. Why won't every man—half of the so-called men are mere tailors' blocks—imagine that in protecting any defenceless woman, he is paying respect to his own sister?"

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The inspections in the First and Second Divisions are still progressing in this City and Brooklyn, General McQuade having had his time fully occupied during the week. Since our last summary the following regiments have made returns: Twenty-second, 480 present, 120 absent; Seventy-first, 377 present, 95 absent; Eighth, 344 present, 223 absent; Seventy-ninth, 216 present, 121 absent; Ninth, 268 present, 146 absent; Fourth, 123 present, 161 absent; Thirteenth, 398 present, 96 absent; Eleventh, 553 present, 77 absent; Cavalry Brigade, 766 present, 351 absent; Twenty-eighth, 345 present, 155 absent; Sixty-ninth, 411 present, 138 absent; Seventh, 718 present, 153 absent; Forty-seventh, 272 present, 122 absent; Twenty-third, 346 present, 208 absent; Fifty-sixth, 233 present, 174 absent.

After all the talk of disbanding regiments in the First Division, it is understood that General McQuade will only report against two, the Second and Fourth. It is proposed to reinforce the Sixty-ninth with the Second, and disband the Fourth altogether, a step that will not be regretted, especially by those who wore the old uniform during the war. The Seventy-ninth is to go back to the Scotch kilt and bonnet with great hopes of rapid recruiting, and we are glad the Scots are to have a representative dress. This regiment and the Thirty-seventh Regiment are to have an allowance of $4,000 each to purchase uniforms.

We regret to announce that Brigadier-General Joshua M. Varian, of the Third Brigade, has declined his intention to resign, having maintained a connection with the Militia and National Guard forces for fully twenty-five years. General Varian was, for many years, the commandant of the Washington Grey Troop, attached to the Eighth Regiment. He commanded the troop as a howitzer battery at the time of the Sepoy war on Staten Island, and if we mistake not, was also in command of the battery at the battle of Bull Run. Subsequent to the return of the regiment from the field, General Varian became Colonel of the Eighth, and afterward was elected Brigadier-General. The following is the circular of General Varian:

"Having determined upon tendering to the Adjutant-General my resignation as Commandant of the Third Brigade, I have deemed it not inappropriate before officially separating from the officers of the brigade to take this method of returning to them my thanks for the earnest and hearty coöperation with which they have at all times aided and sustained me in the various duties devolving upon me as Commandant of this brigade. I also desire to take this opportunity to return my thanks to the rank and file of the regiments comprising the brigade for their attention to duty, observance of discipline and general soldierly conduct during the period in which they have been under my command. The 28th day of October, 1869, will complete my twenty-fifth year of service in the National Guard of this State, my connection with it dating from Oct. 28, 1844. Always believing that the well-being of both our State and City required a proper organization and thorough regulation, drill and discipline of the National Guard, it has ever been my effort to do all in my power for its improvement and advancement. Three years since the field officers of the brigade honored me, by electing me as your commandant, and during the time in which I have held such command, I can say with much pleasure that the assistance at all times extended to me by the officers of the brigade has been prompt, able and efficient, and whatever of excellence or improvement may have been noticed in the brigade under my administration of its affairs, must be attributed to this assistance. My whole service in the National Guard has been performed in the Third Brigade. I am proud of my association with it, proud of its past record as an organization ranking with the best in the country, as regards the excellence, discipline and drill of its several regiments. I leave it with many regrets, but with an earnest hope and belief, that in the future as in the past, it will maintain its prominence, and that with increased numbers, great military spirit and a drill and discipline of the first character, it will stand at the head of the militia forces of the nation. I am indebted for, and desire to acknowledge the valuable services rendered to me by Major C. I. Blauvelt, my Chief of Staff, and Colonel O. F. Wentworth, Brigade Inspector, able and faithful officers, who have been associated with me in the National Guard over twenty years, and would also return my thanks to the other members of my staff, for the prompt and efficient manner in which their duties have been performed."

A contemporary announces that "Major Kent, of the Washington Greys Cavalry Troop, denies that he refused to parade with his command last 4th of July, when ordered to do so by General Postley, his superior officer. He adds that, on the contrary, he called out his troop, but finding that few attended he turned them over to Captain Cook, the senior Captain. The men subsequently refused to parade. Major Kent thinks that unless the Greys are withdrawn from the Cavalry Brigade, and reattached to the Third Brigade of Infantry, under General Varian, they will resign." Would it not be better to obey orders first. These statements only prove the decided demoralization existing in the Cavalry Brigade.

In a recent circular Major-General Shaler announces that the repairs to the Arsenal building, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, have been completed, and that the same is now ready for the use of the National Guard. Commanding officers can obtain permission to occupy the drillroom by applying at the office of the Commissary-General of Ordnance, in the Arsenal building.

Captain Wm. J. A. McGrath, of Company G., Twenty-second Regiment, in a recent order, regrets to notice the apathy which exists among the members of his command, in reference to the duties required of them as members of the National Guard; he had hoped that each and every member would do his utmost to advance the interests of the company, and at least make a decent appearance in point of numbers at the drills and parades, but up to this time the Commandant has not been met with that ardor he had the right to expect, for at no time has the command turned out one-third of its uniformed members. This should not be; and unless the members themselves take hold, work and pay that attention to their duties which is by law required of them, it will be impossible to obtain recruits, and the command will of necessity have to be broken up. In this connection it must be remembered that payment of fines or penalties for absences from meetings, drills, parades, or other assemblages of the company, cannot and will not in any manner be considered as a commutation for the actual service required of them as a member of the National Guard, and notwithstanding that payment has been made, the Commandant will under no circumstances give a certificate to any man who has not fulfilled the requirements of the law to the very letter, and all absences hereafter from drills and parades of this company will be charged against the delinquent member, and must be made up." We wish there were more officers like Captain McGrath in the National Guard, for the interests of the militia would not suffer in their hands.

The following gentlemen have been commissioned by the Governor during the fortnight ending Oct. 23: Oscar Folsom, Assistant Quartermaster-General. Fifth Division—Addison J. Clements, engineer; John Derrenbacher, ordnance officer. Thirteenth Brigade—Daniel Cameron, Judge-Advocate. Twentieth Brigade—Chas. H. Thomson, ordnance officer. Second Cavalry—Louis Sandhausen, First Lieutenant; George Head, Second Lieutenant. Third Cavalry—William Winges, Captain; Jacob Beyer, Adjutant. Twenty-fourth Brigade, Cavalry—John C. Bennett, Major. Fourth Infantry—Charles J. McCarthy, First Lieutenant; Ferdinand J. Toellner, Second Lieutenant; Augustus A. Levey, Captain; Charles Greer, Second Lieutenant. Fifth Infantry—John E. Bendix, Colonel. Eleventh Infantry—Charles Von Gerichten, Second Lieutenant; Jacob Munsel, Second Lieutenant; Frederick Jocher, Captain; Gustav Rechlein, First Lieutenant; John Nagel, Second Lieutenant; Charles Richter, Captain; Charles Vogel, First Lieutenant; Charles Long, Second Lieutenant; Hermann Schmidt, Captain. Twenty-third Infantry—Norman Seaver, Chaplain. Twenty-sixth Infantry—John C. Neusheler, Captain; John F. Smith, First Lieutenant; Thomas Corcoran, Second Lieutenant. Twenty-eighth Infantry—Charles H. Koch, Captain; Charles F. Peters, First Lieutenant; Charles Schultz, Second Lieutenant; Frederick W. Obernier, Major. Forty-fourth Infantry—James M. Bullis, First Lieutenant; Frank Myers, Second Lieutenant. Fiftieth Infantry—Merritt King, Captain. Fifty-fourth Infantry—Edwin F. Babbage, Second Lieutenent. Ninety-Sixth Infantry—Francis Kohlberger, Captain.

The proposed resignation of General Varian explains the recent breaking up of the Third Brigade Staff, which so puzzled National Guardsmen.

In view of the fact that the Washington Greys Troop or Battalion are now making strenuous efforts to regain their old and honored standing in the Division, lost through the injudicious action of the "dashing" officer they made their commandant, it would be well for other organizations to remember that showy officers are not desirable acquisitions, especially when they lack sufficient military knowledge to perform the duties of their position. Gold lace, a handsome uniform and a quantity of presentation medals are poor materials with which to make a soldier.

The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted: Eleventh Brigade—Foster M. Rhodes, Captain and Aide-de-Camp; Thirty-first Brigade—Wm. S. Sizer, Captain and Aide-de-Camp; First Cavalry—Wm. H. Schultz, Major; John Ittner, Lieutenant-Colonel; Eighth Infantry—Wm. H. Heathcote, Captain and Aide-de-Camp; Twenty-third Infantry—G. H. R. Bennett, Assistant Surgeon; Wm. P. Sands, Captain; Robt. Prince, Jr., Second Lieutenant; Twenty-eighth Infantry—John Grebel, First Lieutenant; Ludwig Seib, First Lieutenant; Fiftieth Infantry—Henry A. St. John, First Lieutenant; Jos. Esty, Jr., Captain; Fifty-sixth Infantry—Luther H. Amerman, Second Lieutenant; Seventy-first Infantry—Theodore W. Parmelee, Colonel.

The election of a Brigadier for the Fourth Brigade is still an exciting subject of discussion in that command. No new candidates are named as yet, and we have great hopes that Colonel Henry Lux, a most excellent and experienced officer, will be successful in gaining the brigade command. We know his friends think he is more valuable as Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment, which has signally prospered under his auspices, but his success as Colonel should be no bar to promotion. The same thing was said when General Aspinwall proposed to leave the Twenty-second, and the theory proved wholly incorrect. As there appears to be no immediate danger of the Fourth Brigade being broken up, we trust that Colonel Lux's friends will rally to his support.

Now that a vacancy will soon occur in the Third Brigade by the resignation of General Varian, we expect to see the usual host of candidates appear. Prominent among those officers eligible for the position of Brigadier, the name of Colonel Emmons Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, naturally occurs, and no better selection could be made. The officers of the regiment will have an excellent successor for him in Lieutenant-Colonel Haws.

Major Appleton, of the Eighth Regiment, having declined the position of Lieutenant-Colonel, a new election will be necessarily held at an early date.

The Astor Library and its Founder's Fortune.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of Mr. SPOFFORD's paper, read before the Social Science Association, I find the following passage relating to the Astor Library: "The generous founder gave two per cent. out of a fortune of $20,000,000 to create a public library for the City which had given him all his wealth."

And a little further on the same idea is repeated "The bequest was but one-fiftieth part of the fortune of the donor."

This is a characteristic specimen of the way in which many public speakers think it decent and proper to sneer at the disposition which wealthy citizens make of their property, without even taking the trouble to inform themselves accurately about the facts of the case. On what common report or fifth-hand hearsay did Mr. SPOFFORD found his assertion that J. J. ASTOR left a fortune of twenty millions? The amount of that fortune is not a matter of vague speculation but of strict legal statistics. It was sworn to at least once within a year of his death, during the progress of some family lawsuits. According to the statement of his executors, (made under oath and not controverted or challenged by counsel on the other side,) Mr. ASTOR left four millions of personal property, and real estate to the value of three millions three hundred thousand. It is evident then that he gave not two per cent., as Mr. SPOFFORD asserts, but *more than five per cent.* of his fortune to found a public library.

Perhaps, however, as I have observed, that men are apt to use a large and liberal style of speech when the property of others is under discussion. Mr. SPOFFORD will say that even five per cent. was a very small proportion. Of course this depends on the view which we take of Mr. ASTOR's indebtedness to the public. Mr. SPOFFORD apparently considers it very great, since he speaks of the City as "having given him all his wealth." I beg leave to hold a different opinion. The City gave Mr. ASTOR what it gave all its citizens in those days—protection in his life, liberty and property. (Readers of the rising generation may regard the above assertion with incredulity, but I can assure them that such was then the case, and that the functions of government enumerated in the preceding sentence were pretty generally fulfilled all over the country, at least in the Northern States, and with some very rare exceptions, such as Anti-Rentism. Now, to be sure, what with Papists in one place and Prohibitionists in another, we are hardly able to make the same boast.) Nor can we claim this a special peculiarity of Republican institutions, since there are instances of Germans remaining in their own country—the ROTHSCHILDS, for instance—who began life nearly as poor as Mr. ASTOR, and died much richer. It does not appear that the public or its agent, the Government, ever granted any special privileges to Mr. ASTOR, or that he ever usurped any for himself. If he had been an officeholder, a pipe-layer, a member of a "Ring," a "protected" manufacturer, or a monopolist of any sort, then we might justly say that a legacy of the bulk of his fortune would have been only a tardy restitution to the public. But he was nothing of the kind.

If we admit the principle that when a man has amassed a fortune by years of industry, integrity and judgment, he becomes a debtor to the public because it allowed him to make and keep his property, common justice to the individual would seem to force on us the converse proposition, that the honest man who is unsuccessful in business becomes a public creditor and should (he or his family) be provided for by the public. And this appears to me a sufficient *reductio ad absurdum* of the doctrine implied in Mr. SPOFFARD's remarks.

C. A. BRISTED.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 28.

The Statue of a Soldier of the Seventh Regiment for the Central Park.

The Central Park will shortly be embellished by another statue from the *atelier* of J. Q. A. WARD. It will be placed near the Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street entrance. It represents a private of the Seventh Regiment N. G. in regulation uniform and overcoat. The attitude is what is known as "parade rest," or in European armies as "standing at ease." The left arm grasps the musket, the butt of which rests on the ground, and the right hand rests on the top of the weapon. The left skirt of the overcoat is thrown back by the advance of the left knee and thus the otherwise too formal appearance of the dress is obviated. The head is turned slightly to the right. The beardless, mustached face expresses courage and intelligence and the calm confidence which may be supposed to pervade the breasts of our citizen soldiers.

The statue, which was cast by Messrs. WOOD & Co., of Philadelphia, is of bronze, about ten feet in height. Its cost was $20,000. It will be placed on a granite pedestal, on either side of which will be the regimental motto and appropriate devices. Bronze columns bearing the names of those members of the regiment who have been removed by death will stand around the statue.

It is thought that the entire cost may exceed $70,000.

The statue is at present in Mr. WARD's studio, in Forty-ninth-street. It is doubtful whether the pedestal and its surroundings can be finished during the present year.

GROSS OUTRAGE.

Brickbats and Revolvers in the Fourth Ward—Bold Robbery and Murderous Assault—Singular Action of a Policeman.

For some time past respectable persons passing down Frankfort-street after dusk have been insulted by a gang of young rowdies who assemble nightly about the corner of Gold-street. Last Sunday evening two gentlemen were proceeding down that street to their lodgings, when these candidates for Sing Sing attacked them, utterly unprovoked, with the most disgraceful abuse. On the gentlemen's passing on without noticing the insult, the rowdies followed them and showered brickbats after them, some of which, but for the friendly shelter of an open door, might have done serious if not fatal injury. A policeman must have been close at hand at the time, as one of the gentlemen on going outside found an officer passing, whom he accosted, requesting his attention for a moment. The following colloquy ensued:

Assaulted Party—Officer, I and a friend have been assaulted just now, and I request your assistance.

Officer (surlily and still walking on)—Well, what have you got to say?

Assaulted Party—Will you stop a moment, if you please.

Officer—I ain't got no time to stop talking to you.

Assaulted Party—But I have been attacked by a number of rowdies in an unprovoked manner. Won't you stop a moment.

Officer (still proceeding)—No, I won't. What the h—l have I to do with your quarrels?

Assaulted Party—Will you be good enough to give me your number?

Officer (turning round fiercely)—My number is ——; take it down.

Assaulted Party (retiring)—I will.

Officer (calling after him)—Don't forget. My number is ——, and be ——.

On Friday night one of the two gentlemen referred to above was waylaid on his way from City Hall-square by this same gang of desperadoes. They pursued him down Frankfort-street, firing a shot from a pistol, which whizzed near his head, supplementing this with a shower of brickbats and broken bottles. He took refuge in the store of Mr. BRANNIGAN, into which they entered. So furious were the assailants that the occupants of the store were obliged to seek safety in flight. Not finding the object of their search they set to work smashing up funnels, pewter measures and anything they could lay their hands on. Only on the approach of an officer did they desist from their riotous proceedings.

It unfortunately happened that just as these ruffians had left this scene of disorder and riot and were proceeding up Frankfort-street, the other gentleman was returning home at 10½ o'clock from the American Institute Fair by the Second-avenue cars. He had just left Pearl-street and was proceeding down Frankfort, when he was met, opposite GRAY & GREENE's printing establishment, by evidently the same party. He was at once surrounded. His hat was knocked over his eyes. His arms were pinioned behind him and he received a severe kick in the back of the leg which brought him to his knees.

While in this position one of the assailants put his arms around his waist, saying, "Lift him up and let him go; we 'aint got no spite agin him." On rising the gentleman made for the opposite side, but was first dealt a severe blow on the left eye and check by a blunt instrument, believed to be a bottle, in the hands of one of the party, who, at the same time, exclaimed: "Split the ——'s skull." Several of them then cried out "Smash him," and brickbats were hurled after him as he retreated.

On reaching home and taking off his coat the assaulted party found his left trowsers pocket inside out, and emptied of all its contents, about $4 50.

The Genealogical and Biographical Society—An Interesting Meeting.

The New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society, which began its career under such favorable auspices, shows already the promise of a great future. There are now upward of sixty members, and the nucleus of a valuable library has been formed. It held a meeting yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Mott Memorial Hall on Madison-avenue, at which Dr. HENRY R. STILES presided. Letters were read from several prominent individuals expressing great interest in the objects of the Society, and wishing it God-speed. The writers of these letters, as well as several strangers who were present, stated that their attention had been attracted by an article in the TIMES with regard to the Association, and that their interest had been aroused by the importance of the work which it was intended to accomplish. The Librarian reported several donations of valuable books, among them the genealogy of the GILMAN and HOLT families, and two numbers of the Roll of Honor, which latter complete a set with, the exception of the first number. This it is desired to obtain. Six resident and two corresponding members were then added to the list, and several others were proposed for election at the next meeting.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the last meeting, requesting the members to furnish genealogies of their own ancestry, DAVID P. HOLTON submitted that of his own family, which he had traced back to WM. HOLTON, who had settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1636, and thence through three generations in England. Mr. HOLTON had adopted two methods of tracing his pedigree: First, by beginning with the first known ancestor and tracing the various branches of the family down to the present generation; and second, by beginning with himself and going up the various diverging lines to a numerous ancestry of the same generation two or three centuries ago—thus exhibiting the entire relationship of families for several generations. In numbering the different generations, he used figures for the American and letters for the European ancestors. Mr. BENJ. J. HOWLAND, who was present by invitation, presented his own genealogy to the Society, wherein it appeared that he was a direct descendant in the seventh generation from JOHN HOWLAND, one of the Pilgrims, who came over in the *Mayflower*. He also presented the coat of arms of the family, which has come down from one RICHARD HOWLAND who was present at the execution of MARY, Queen of Scots. These historical associations gave great interest to the record of the family, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. HOWLAND for his memorials.

Rev. E. P. SLATTER, Corresponding Secretary of the New-England Genealogical Society, was here introduced, and expressed his gratification at the lively interest taken by the infant Association in the studies for which it had been formed. The task which they had undertaken would involve a great deal of gratuitous labor, in the way of furnishing information to others and assisting their investigations, but that was the great value of an organization of the kind. The rooms of the New-England Society, he said, were always open to strangers, and their library was in constant use by persons desiring to make genealogical investigations. They had never found it necessary to exclude any one, and made it part of their duty to assist all inquirers, giving great attention to letters asking for information, and often receiving valuable returns. Since the organization of the Society, local histories of nearly all the towns of New-England have been prepared, and about 100 genealogical works written. The object of a society of this kind, he said, was to furnish the means of making inquiries into the history of families and to awaken an interest in the subject.

Resolutions were passed requesting each member to prepare a biographical sketch of some one of his ancestors, or of some other person whose history he happens to be acquainted with. In order to facilitate the work of the Society, a register is in course of preparation, which is to contain all the information obtainable about persons engaged in preparing genealogical works or making investigations into family histories. A bulletin is also to be published from time to time, containing important matters of information obtained by the different members.

The President announced that Professor ROMEO ELTON, of Bath, England, had been invited to read a paper at some future time, before this and the Ethnological Society, on the subject of "Surnames." At the next regular meeting, which takes place on Saturday, Nov. 13, Mr. C. D. MOORE will read a paper on the Dutch and English intermarriages of New-York.

The Alleged False Revenue Returns—Evidence for Archer Brothers.

The examination in the case of CHARLES S. and WASHINGTON ARCHER, wholesale grocers and liquor merchants, charged with making false revenue returns, was resumed before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. JAMES D. CRAMSEY was introduced as a witness for the defence. He testified that he had been a bookkeeper for several years, and that he had been called to make an examination of the ledger and books kept by ARCHER BROTHERS, but was not employed for the work by any member of the firm. He said that he paid considerable attention to the books, and that he found them to be in a clean and neat condition, and also that they contained no erasures or alterations, and did not any attempt at concealment of the figures. They showed the net sales for groceries during the three months specified in the charge to be $246,987 02, classified as follows: October, 1868, $24,843 58; November, 1868, $18,561 19; December, $30,049 67. The total sales for groceries during the same period were $113,245 14, the deductions from this amount on returned liquors being as follows: October, $628 89; November, $1,386 80; December, $1,298 65. The reductions on "returned" groceries, as shown by the books, were as follows: October, $1,111 46; November, $847 55; December, $829 97. *William Farmer*, of No. 209 East Twentieth-street, testified that he knew Mr. J. Connolly, (the principal witness for the prosecution,) and that he believed that he made false returns to the Government. The case was subsequently adjourned until the 4th proximo.

THE GOLD PANIC.

Fisk and Gould in a Police Court—They Cause the Arrest of a Broad Street Broker for Perjury—The Accused Held to Bail for Trial.

The recent operations in gold in Wall street developed a rather singular case yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court. The Magistrate, having entertained a complaint of perjury made by Messrs. JAY GOULD and JAMES FISK, Jr., against Mr. ORLANDO W. JOSLYN, residing at 23 East Thirty-seventh street, and a member of the firm of O. W. JOSLYN & Co., brokers, at 35 Broad street, he issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused, and handed it to Captain JOHN JOURDAN for execution. The accused was arrested yesterday afternoon and arraigned before the Magistrate, when the following affidavits were read and admitted:

City and County of New-York.—James Fisk, Jr., being sworn, says that he has read the affidavit of Orlando W. Joslyn, made in a certain cause in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, wherein the said Joslyn and John Y. Bostwick are plaintiffs, and William Heath, James M. Ellis, Charles E. Quincey, Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., are defendants, which said affidavit is sworn to on the 29th day of September, 1869, and that so much of the said affidavit as is contained in the following words is false, viz.: "On the 24th day of September, instant, at the said City of New-York the plaintiffs bargained and sold to the said defendants, and the said defendants bargained for and agreed to purchase and receive from the plaintiffs $435,000 sold in coin, to be delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendants at the said City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of September, instant, and to pay therefor in the legal currency of the United States, at the price and rate of $1 60 in currency for each and every dollar of gold coin." That the said JOSLYN & BOSTWICK did not, or did either of them, or any of them, on or about that day, bargain and sell to deponent nor to defendants in the suit aforesaid, nor to any of them by deponent's knowledge and consent, any gold coin whatever, nor did deponent, nor the said defendants, nor any of them buy with deponent's knowledge or consent bargain for or agree to purchase or receive from the said plaintiffs any amount in gold coin at any time, to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief, and that, as deponent informs and believes, neither of the other defendants hereinbefore referred to had any contract or agreement with the defendants, or either of them, of the nature of or in relation to the matter set forth in the affidavit hereinbefore referred to. That the said affidavit of the said JOSLYN was made in a cause depending in a Court of law and upon a material matter therein, and as deponent verily believes, the said JOSLYN did willfully and corruptly swear falsely to the said material matter contained in the said affidavit upon an oath legally administered.

JAMES FISK, JR.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 30th day of October, 1869.—JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

City and County of New-York.—Jay Gould being sworn says that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of James Fisk, Jr.; that he is one of the defendants in the suit therein referred to, and that the said Joslyn & Bostwick did not, or did either of them, ever bargain or sell to deponent, nor to the defendants in the suit aforesaid, nor to any of them, to defendant's knowledge or by his consent, any gold coin whatever; nor did deponent ever, nor the defendants, nor either of them, by or with the consent or knowledge of deponent, bargain for or agree to purchase or receive from the said plaintiffs any amount in gold coin whatever.

JAY GOULD.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of October, 1869.—JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

Mr. ROSLYN, through his counsel, signified his intention to simplify the proceedings by waiving all further examination, and proceeding directly to trial. The Magistrate fixed the bail at $5,000, which was promptly furnished by Mr. FRANCIS B. WALLACE, of No. 21 East Thirty-eighth-street; so Mr. JOSLYN was allowed to depart pending the action of theG rand Jury.

ASPHALT PAVEMENT AGAIN.

The Fifth-Avenue Swindle Being Augmented—A Further Operation by the "Ring."

Notwithstanding the fact that the Fisk concrete pavement on Fifth-avenue is proven to be an unmitigated fraud on the City, and on the residents of the avenue in particular; notwithstanding that every property owner who speaks of the matter at all takes occasion to denounce it in no measured terms; notwithstanding the utter worthlessness of the asphalt, as laid down, for all the ordinary purposes of common street travel; and notwithstanding this worthlessness is well known to them, the Common Council are determined to foist on the people the miserable apology known as asphalt, and, in defiance of their wishes, to add to the burdens of an already overburdened community, by spoiling still other thoroughfares than the Fifth-avenue with its presence. The City magnates have decided on it, and the work of laying down the tarry mixture in Twenty-second, Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth streets, is now in progress; these localities being designated by the "Ring" for the purpose of affording fat jobs to their favorites, who are paid most inordinate prices for putting down worthless material. It is true that in Thirty-sixth-street only one block, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, is being thus experimented upon; and in Thirty-eighth-street another block, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; yet the nuisance in each case is intolerable, and is really nothing less than an unmitigated swindle on the residents of those localities—one which fully justifies their most hearty and indignant protest. These experiments are bound to be most costly to the people, though doubtless they will prove of great pecuniary profit to the cormorant contractors who have been fortunate enough to secure the sop thus thrown out to them. Every one is aware of the fact that the residents on Fifth-avenue never petitioned for the laying down of the concrete, or asphaltum, which in reality is no pavement at all, but simply a tarry covering over the Belgian-stone roadway, destroying a good thoroughfare and inflicting on the City a positive nuisance. Every resident on the avenue would be glad to get rid of the asphalt, even if he were obliged to pay a bonus for so doing. This would be, in fact, judging from what has been suffered in the past, and from what may be expected in the future, a cheap way of getting rid of the objectionable thing. It would require thousands of dollars to replace the furniture and articles of *vertu* so common in these residences which have already been destroyed by the presence of this asphalt pavement. Clouds of fine and almost impalpable dust rise from it, and permeate every nook, corner and crevice of the avenue residences, and those in the immediate vicinity on the cross streets. Besides this, the constant presence of this impapable dust is beginning to affect the health of those who are compelled to inhale it. Among the ladies and children, especially, of our Fifth-avenue families, it is noticeable that bronchial diseases and ailments of the lungs are being generated, and from no other cause than this pestiferous and health-endangering concrete. Domestic cleanliness along the thoroughfare where it is laid becomes almost impossible; sex-dial ablutions are a necessity wherever it is present, and ordinary visual power is seriously impaired in efforts to distinguish objects a few yards distant, owing to the constant prevalence of the dust which rises from it. Any Fifth-avenue pedestrian may make himself acquainted with these facts by walking leisurely through the thoroughfare on any afternoon when the sun is shining. If he observes closely, he will discover that this concrete covering is simply a basis for generating the powdery dust that has become such an intolerable nuisance. Some time since the TIMES demonstrated the worthlessness of the concrete as laid down on Fifth-avenue, and even previously, when the job was begun, it was predicted that it would in no wise answer for pavement purposes. The present condition of the avenue carriage-way has borne out, to the full, every criticism then made concerning it; and the denunciation of the manner in which the work is done is now echoed by every Fifth-avenue resident who has made his opinion known. The averment is made, however, that this style of pavement answers in Paris; and the query is put, why can it not be made serviceable in New-York? The sufferers by the miserable botched job on the avenue are in no humor now to reply to this question. They deem it enough to say that the Fisk concrete does not answer any good purpose, but is highly detrimental. The why and wherefore of this fact have already been fully explained to the readers of the TIMES. Another reason, however, may be stated, viz., that, objectionable as the General Government of France may be, the City of Paris, so far as municipal improvements are concerned, is well governed, and, above all, is not cursed with a Tammany Ring in its council halls, who are bound to furnish jobs to their dependents, hangers-on and fuglemen, no matter how much the people may be swindled by so doing.

The Last Central Park Concert of the Season.

The season is over at the Central Park; the last concert of the year has been given, and for the next nine months the nymphs and dryads will have the Park pretty much to themselves. Few intrusive visitors will disturb them. They may sport among the alleys or trip over the lawns, hide among the rocks or play at bo-peep with the rabbits and squirrels, and no human face will appear to frighten them from their harmless sports. The swans will float over the lake with no one to admire them, and the peacocks will display their gaudy plumage while no eye looks upon them. It is true that even during the Winter a large number of persons visit the Park, but they do so in vehicles or on horseback, and it is rare, after the last concert of the season has been given, to find any pedestrians north of the Green.

The concert of yesterday was, of course, very thinly attended. The wind was too damp and cold to permit of any one remaining seated. Gentlemen promenaded up and down buttoned up in their overcoats, while the ladies hugged their shawls and furs closely round them. The number of carriages in the Park was as large as on any previous occasion.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 31, 1869.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A rumor prevails in Paris that the Emperor is again indisposed. General FLEURY has gone to St. Petersburg to enter upon the duties of French Ambassador to Russia.

Father HOSELE, elected Bishop of Rottenburg, but not yet confirmed, has been summoned to Rome by the Pope, it is supposed on account of his action at the Fulda Conference.

The operations against Dalmatian insurgents on the part of the Austrian Government have been interrupted by a heavy fall of snow.

The financial budget just laid before the Spanish Cortes exhibits a surplus for next year of $100,000. Civil and clerical salaries are reduced, and the poll tax is suppressed.

The story of the loss at sea of the German emigrant ship *Weser*, with all on board, 346 persons, is a canard.

The Emperor of Russia, according to a St. Petersburg dispatch, will spend a portion of the coming Winter on the Isle of Wight and in Nice.

GENERAL.

During the past week three appointments were made in the Custom House in this City: J. H. KILROY, *vice* WILLIAM T[illegible]NDALL, to be inspector; S. QUAIF, *vice* H. W. [illegible]VIDSON, clerk, and J. H. PIATT, temporary inspector.

The United States flagship *Powhattan* reached Havana yesterday. The latest reports from the "seat of war" in Cuba, is that the insurgents have cut off the communication between Cienfuegos and Villa Clara.

A lad named KINGSLOW was struck by the lightning train going south at Cold Spring, near Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson River road, on Friday night, and killed.

The new Secretary of War, General BELKNAP, is to formally receive the officers of the army and navy in Washington to-morrow evening.

Miss BAYLOR, aged 21 years, was found on Thursday near Shoron, in Bland County, Va., with her throat cut. The murderer is unknown.

The British bark *Strathspey*, from San Francisco for Queenstown, sprung a leak in a cyclone, Sept. 25, and sunk a few minutes after all had taken to the boats. After seven days and nights of exposure and want of food, the wrecked crew were picked up by a French vessel and taken to San Francisco.

The principal buildings in the town of Smartsville, Cal., were burned on the 28th inst.

An application for reduction of bail in the case of NEIL MCLAUGHTON, the driver of the carriage in which the assailants of Detective BROOKS, of Philadelphia, rode, was refused yesterday by Judge ALLISON.

A fire at No. 68 Federal-street, Boston, yesterday, damaged the New-England Type Foundry to the amount of $7,000, and caused other losses to the amount of $15,000. The oil warehouse of A. B. HINMAN, Detroit, was also burned yesterday.

The sleeping car of an express train on the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, was thrown from the track yesterday morning by a broken rail, and several persons were injured—one seriously.

Hon. JESSE L. WILLIAMS, of Fort Wayne, Ind., has resigned the Government Directorship of the Union Pacific Railroad, to which he was first appointed by President LINCOLN in 1864.

The town of Middletown, Conn., yesterday voted the last installment of the $1,100,000 required from it upon the second mortgage of the Air Line Railroad Company.

The removal of the remains of Ex-Governor ANDREW, of Massachusetts, to Hingham took place yesterday, in accordance with the previous announcement.

FORD's tobacco factory, in Lynchburg, Va., was seized yesterday by direct order from Washington for alleged revenue frauds by means of counterfeit stamps.

The negro HOPKINS, on trial at Annapolis, Md., several days past for murder, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of twelve years.

LOCAL.

Mr. ORLANDO W. JOSLYN, a broker at No. 35 Broad-street, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, on a charge of perjury made by JAY GOULD and JAMES FISK, Jr. The alleged offence was committed in a civil action growing out of the recent gold speculations in Wall-street. Mr. JOSLYN gave bail for trial.

The Commissioners of Emigration, in company with a party of about thirty gentlemen, including the German Consul of this City, visited the institutions at Ward's Island yesterday afternoon. After inspecting the buildings, the party sat down to an elaborate entertainment and indulged in the usual festivities and speeches. They returned in the evening pleased with their trip.

The inquest in the case of the JESSUP family, who were suffocated on Friday night, at No. 33 Liberty-street, was yesterday postponed until Friday next, by Coroner FLYNN. The names of the deceased were GEORGE JESSUP, aged 55; LETITIA JESSUP, his wife, aged 47; JOHN and WILLIAM JESSUP, their sons, aged 6 and 3 years respectively. The remains presented a most shocking appearance yesterday, and were taken charge of by relatives of the family.

Professor WILLIAM G. PLYMPTON delivered the first of a series of free lectures on "Mechanical Philosophy and Mechanism," at Cooper Union last evening.

The New-York Press Club had their first reunion of the season at the Astor House last night. Representatives from the principal papers of the City were present, and the meeting was characterized by unexceptionable good feeling. Captain JOHN H. HOWELL, agent of the New-York State Associated Press presided, and speeches were made by Colonel KNOX and AMOS CUMMINGS of the Committee, Messrs. PACKARD, COMSTOCK and others.

The Police made the following arrests during the past week: Saturday, Oct. 23, 269; Sunday, Oct. 24, 150; Monday, Oct. 25, 236; Tuesday, Oct. 26, 228; Wednesday, Oct. 27, 157; Thursday, Oct. 28, 182; Friday, Oct. 29, 188. Total, 1,410.

The Receiver of Taxes announces his receipts during the past week to have been as follows: Monday, $[illegible] 66; Tuesday, $[illegible] 28; Wednesday, $[illegible] 12; Thursday, $[illegible] 46; Friday, $[illegible] 45; Saturday, $600,000.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, MICHAEL KENNEDY and THOMAS REAL, the latter being a brother of JOHN REAL, the murderer, were both sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, by Justice KELLY, for being implicated in the robbery of one HENRY G. MILLER, in Harlem.

The examination in the case of ARCHER BROTHERS, charged with making false revenue returns, was resumed before United States Commissioner SHIELDS. Considerable testimony was taken for the defence.

The suit commenced by Mr. CAULDWELL ASHWORTH against the Gold Exchange Bank, in the Supreme Court, has been discontinued.

The October Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer will report the result of their deliberations on Thursday, Nov. 4, to which time the Court has been adjourned.

The Judiciary Article of the New Constitution.

There are many who have thought that the new Judiciary article was scarcely worth saving, because it does not at once abrogate the principle and practice of electing Judges. A review of the subject and a closer examination of the article itself, however, will lead to a different conclusion. A little reflection will convince any one that if the Constitutional Convention had actually incorporated into its plan a proposition to appoint instead of elect the Judges of the new Bench, that course would have been fatal to the whole scheme of judicial reform. The institution of a new Court of Appeals, with seven permanent Judges, is a vital feature of the plan. Now, it is quite certain that neither of the political parties would be willing that the Governor belonging to the opposing party should have the nomination of the whole Bench, with an official tenure of l[illegible]g duration. Such a feature in the proposed system would inevitably array an entire political party against it; and no Judiciary system can ever be carried against such an opposition.

The Convention therefore wisely and thoughtfully provided that the new Bench should be elected by the people. It also prescribed the manner of voting so that a minority of the Judges will be of the political party which shall happen to cast a minority of votes. The Court cannot be wholly partisan, and this feature will commend it to the public confidence. The question of election or appointment to the judicial office is not, however, overlooked. The proposed article submits that single question to the people in the year 1873, and all Judges will thereafter be elected or appointed as the people shall then decide. That will be a favorable time for the decision because the power of appointment will confer very little immediate patronage or none at all. The change from election to appointment, if approved, will take place as vacancies shall occur. Those, therefore, who are opposed to the elective system and wish for a better, have but to vote for the amended article by which the question is to come before the people at a favorable time and under favorable circumstances. No one expects that the change will ever be made in any other manner. To vote against the article is to vote against such a submission, and for a perpetuation of the very evils so much complained of.

The new article is submitted to a separate vote on Tuesday next. The ballot for or against "the amended Constitution" has nothing to do with it. A majority of separate ballots for it will adopt it as part of the old or of the new Constitution. A majority against it will reject it whether the new Constitution is or is not adopted. This should be distinctly kept in mind, so that no one who favors the changes proposed may fail to cast an affirmative ballot "for the amended Judiciary article." These changes are in the highest degree important and beneficial, and we do not hesitate to say that the public interest urgently demands their approval.

We have one of the worst judicial systems that human ingenuity can contrive. The Court of Appeals, the tribunal of last resort, where all rights are finally determined, has a weak and unstable organization, the like of which cannot be found in the world. It has been in existence about twenty years. During that time not less than one hundred Judges have occupied the Bench in rapid succession. The number of Judges being eight, a very simple calculation will show that the average tenure of the judicial office in that Court has been only one year and six tenths of a year. This is less than one-half the official term of a Justice of the Peace, the humblest magistrate in the State. From a Court so constituted it is in vain to expect a uniform interpretation of the laws. Worse than this, if possible,—it fails to decide at all. Its calendar is now more than five years in arrear, and the evil goes on increasing. The rich and the poor, the wealthy millionaire the destitute widow and the orphan child, are alike waiting for justice and waiting in vain. The proposed article applies the best attainable remedy to this great defect in the existing system. The vast accumulation of causes will be turned over to an extraordinary commission, to be composed of the so-called permanent Judges now in office. The disposition of these causes will also be hastened by the labors of the new Bench. The new Court will be a steady and efficient tribunal, composed of Judges having a permanent tenure and possessing all the advantages of a constantly ripening and accumulating experience. In the opinion of those most competent to judge, its working capacity and power will be nearly or quite double that of its predecessor.

We call especial attention to the Supreme Court and to a vital change proposed in the organization and practice of that tribunal. We have now the spectacle in this City and all over the State, of Judges uniformly reviewing their own decisions. This is an unmitigated nuisance and wrong. It virtually abrogates the right of appeal, because an appeal from Judge A. to Judge A., or to Judges A. and B., is no appeal at all. This Court, composed of thirty-three Judges in the whole State, has become dispersed into eight local or district tribunals, where the decision of a single Judge is always reviewed by the same Judge and his two or three associates, each sustaining the other and being sustained in turn. This detestable practice is abolished in the new article by a sweeping provision, which declares the absolute constitutional disability of any Judge to sit in review of any decision made by him, or by a Court of which he was a sitting member.

This change, in connection with another, will strike a fatal blow at the judicial despotism and the power of judicial Rings, of which complaints are so frequent and so loud. Instead of the eight Courts of Review, or General Terms as they are barbarously called, where the Judges nurse and coddle each other's decisions, only so many are to be organized as shall be necessary to dispose of the appealed cases. Three or four of them will be ample for that purpose, because they will be confined to that branch of judicial duty. These General Terms are to have a permanent presiding Judge and associates. They will review original decisions and orders made by other Judges, but never their own. This will restore the reign of law in the Supreme Court. Look at the condition of jurisprudence in our City. We say nothing of corruption, but rash, inconsiderate and extraordinary orders and decrees are made here which the law gives an immediate appeal to the General Term. But why appeal? The suitor does but meet on his appeal the same Judge who has put him under a monstrous injunction, perhaps, or turned him over to a receiver contrary to all law and justice. Complaints on this subject will cease to have a just foundation, because such practices will cease where the review is not only prompt but searching and impartial. And precisely such a review is provided in the proposed Judiciary article.

We might refer to the resuscitation of the County Courts, and to many other changes all of which are in the right direction. But enough has been said, we trust, to secure a favorable consideration for this article. Its adoption cannot fail to give a higher tone and an upward tendency to our jurisprudence. There is some danger of its rejection for want of an earlier appreciation of its true character and merits. But if lawyers and business men,—if all classes who have a common interest in a good Judiciary,—will attend to the dissemination of the ballots and look to the vote, its approval may be confidently anticipated.

Native and Foreign Talent.

A few days ago, a public writer, who has himself contributed largely to American literature, complained in a melancholy spirit of the scanty encouragement which is given to native authors. The same cry is repeated in another quarter with respect to artists. The galleries at the National Academy of Design, it is said, are larger than our painters need, and, consequently, the project which the late Mr. HENRY KEEP had in his mind, of constructing a gallery of art on Fifth-avenue, would have been of no advantage to the public. "What we most need in this country," continues the writer, "is the instinct for art, the love for it, and the ability to satisfy it. If we had painters, we would very soon find suitable places to exhibit their works in."

Why have we so few painters? It is certainly not because there is no "instinct for art," and no love for it, in the minds of the people. Whenever an American can afford it, he goes abroad, and feasts his eyes on the treasures of the Old World; and as a matter of fact, he can appreciate what he sees at least as well as the tourist from any other country. We doubt, moreover, whether native artists who have succeeded in making a "name" could fairly complain of any lack of support from their own countrymen. We need not go far out of New-York to find owners of private galleries who have paid large sums for pictures by BIERSTADT or CHURCH or one or two other artists who find no difficulty in obtaining commissions. But notwithstanding this fact it is quite true that American painters are not patronized—if that word must be used still—with either the liberality or the discrimination which ought to be exercised. So far we agree with the complaint we have quoted, but we should trace the origin of it to a different cause. Fashion dictates the taste in literature and art no less than in dress, and fashion has unluckily prescribed that we should go abroad for our pictures and books as well as for our wives' and daughters' shawls and dresses.

If anything deserves to be called "snobbish" it is this mania for admiring everything which is "foreign," [illegible]d depreciating everything which is "native." Let any one go the round of the picture dealers in this City, and what will he see? The galleries full of works by American artists? It will be a wonderful circumstance if he can discover one such production in them. He will see a number of pictures by foreign artists which derive all their interest in the eyes of the spectators from the fact that they came from Rome or Munich or Paris. It is not too much to assert that many of these pictures are totally destitute of talent of any kind. They are daubs which would never find a market in the wide world if the name of an American artist was appended to them. There is scarcely a private gallery in this City which has not a "Virgin and Child," or a "Holy Family," or a Saint Somebody-or-other in it, which would not fetch ten francs in Paris, but which has brought a good price here simply because it is foreign. At this moment the picture dealers are selling this foreign rubbish almost as fast as they can import it. They stick it in a fine frame and arrange a curtain neatly in front of it, say that it is by the celebrated Signor Ciarlatano, and visitors go into an ecstacy of admiration, and a gentle murmur of "beautiful! lovely!" fills the room from morning till night. It is foreign, and therefore it must be good. The very persons who argue thus have a suspicion that they are being imposed upon. But they know that a piece of foreign workmanship will be more highly prized by their friends than a native production, and so they help to keep up the deception.

The same thing goes on with reference to our literature. We must always be fed with the foreign spoon. There are plenty of able men in the country, and we can boast of journals not inferior in literary power to many of the best in Europe. But we have helped to persuade each other into the belief that without the foreign stamp upon an article it cannot be genuine. Our own authors can scarcely find an audience. Is it in this country or in England that the warmest tributes have been paid to the genius of HAWTHORNE and IRVING—writers whose fancy, however, and exquisite command of the language have never been surpassed? There is scarcely a cottager in England in whose house a copy of "LONGFELLOW'S poems" cannot be found. If these three writers had been Englishmen, we in America should have thought ten times more of them. Why is it so hard to establish a good magazine or review here? Because we cannot get out of leading strings—we flood the whole country with reprints of English journals. We must have English magazines reproduced bodily—*Blackwood*, with all its old-fashioned Tory stupidity, is deemed preferable to any magazine which could be produced here. Foreign "quarterly reviews" are reprinted in a similar manner, and then people pretend to wonder how it happens that so few literary men of America make a mark in current periodicals. Literary men are not chameleons. There is a prevalent superstition that they can live upon air, or upon the fruits of their own fancy, but it is a mistake. If the people are ever to have a national literature they must extend welcome and encouragement to native authors, and give up their favorite theory that no painting worth looking at, no book worth reading, is made at home, except by some very rare chance.

When an American writes a novel the hardest thing in the world is to find a publisher for it, and why? Because the booksellers can help themselves to all the English novels without paying for them. No doubt a few firms do make an allowance to the writers on whom they subsist, but they still find it worth their while to ignore native writers whom they would be compelled to reward on a liberal scale. If we cannot do without the periodical literature of another country, we might at least be allowed to enjoy one of our own as well. The public ought not to exclude American magazines or reviews from their libraries, simply because they are published in New-York, Philadelphia or Boston. Let us receive the distinguished foreigner, but let a corner be reserved for the unfortunate American. We have been put out to nurse a good many years now. We are quite old enough to run alone. Let the public give the sign, and there would soon spring up a periodical literature worthy of our position in the world. Artists would not be obliged to give up the pencil and seek a hiring in some less congenial, but more lucrative calling. Let us in short, make up our minds to believe that an author or an artist is not necessarily a blockhead because he is of American birth. At present the writer and painter are too often treated on that theory, and the result is that the art and literature of the country both laguish.

Target Practice for the Militia.

It is an indisputable fact, that, in proportion to its general military excellence and soldierly capability, the American army is probably less accomplished in marksmanship than any of the armies of the leading Powers. And the truth is equally applicable to the regular army and the militia. Before the late war the militia's marksmanship was justly a subject of ridicule. Save for the general accuracy in the minutiæ of "loadings and firings" as prescribed in the "school of the soldier," the militia had little or no rifle practice. Very rarely—possibly once a year—a feeble effort was made at target practice; but usually it was a festal (and sometimes a fatal) affair, which only served to throw into stronger light the inefficiency of the troops.

However, with the war came a true appreciation of the necessity devolved upon our "citizen soldiery" in this direction. The great difference in execution between a mass of random firing and a few well-directed shots, was every day obvious. The use of "arms of precision," like the Enfield and Springfield rifles, made the truth more striking. And now the general introduction of breech-loading arms renders the question of accuracy and economy of fire, as opposed to looseness and extravagance, one of the highest importance.

In the modern systems of national defence the body of militia or reserve—that is to say, the nation as a whole—plays a vast *rôle*. Instead of relying, as of old, on standing armies of professional soldiery, constantly under pay and discipline, statesmen and rulers seem to have found it necessary to rely mainly on bringing up to a higher degree of efficiency and readiness for service the entire arms-bearing populations under their control. In other words, they trust more than ever to the militia, because in time of war those form the bulk of the armies. And it is a noteworthy fact that throughout Europe the chief appliance made use of in bringing the enrolled militia into condition for service is target practice. Hence it is that we find so much attention paid to the Wimbledon practice of the English volunteers; the friendly competitions of the *Garde Nationale* of France; the "Schuetzenfests" of the German militia; and the prowess of the famous marksmen in the *bersaglieri* of Italy, the *milice* of Sweden, and, above all the sharpshooters of Switzerland.

Our people would hardly credit the degree of perfection to which rifle practice has been carried in Europe, by all nationalities, or the enthusiasm which attends an annual or biennial trial of skill in one of the Swiss cantons.

At the close of the war the importance of frequent target practice, both for the army and the militia, was urged upon the country by their professional organ. Not long ago the Jersey City *Times* took up the subject afresh and called for an "American Wimbledon." For ourselves, we feel disposed to heartily indorse this call. The necessity of more frequent target practice is conceded by all friends of the militia, while the astonishing results effected by the European plan of public competition and private practice are its best argument.

Besides, target practice gives a zest to militia organizations, of which they stand greatly in need. The monotonous round of the manual of arms, the facings and wheelings, the company or even battalion movements, will not attract like actual practice of this interesting sort. And with the practice comes a certain familiarity in handling the weapon on which the infantry soldier depends, a consciousness of really acquiring something to pay him for his expenditure of time, and a confidence in his powers of defence or attack, which are of the highest moment.

It may be said, as to this particular season, that the time for target practice is over. That is true, as regards field practice in the open air—at least for most of our City regiments. But, in any thorough system of rifle practice, the Winter's work is just as important as the Summer's. The best instructors of the Hythe school declare that they count more on their sand-bag practice, their preliminary instructions in taking position, aiming, and judging of distances, than on the mere pulling of the trigger with an actual charge. This last is also important, in order to determine the effects of the recoil, the variations under high wind, the deceptiveness of distances, and so on. But, we repeat, Winter has its *groundwork* in the matter for Summer to build on; and we should esteem that a fortunate day for the National Guard of New-York, at least, when the suggestions of the Jersey City *Times* were acted upon.

The English National Education League.

We cannot afford to treat with indifference, even if we would, the advances made by the communities of Europe in the path of political and social reform. For centuries to come, the nations of the Old World will continue to contribute a large proportion of our population, and the complexion of our future history must be materially modified by the previous training of those who come in as new elements in our composite national character. Signs are not wanting that the English laboring classes will shortly enter much more largely than they have hitherto done into our immigration returns. The skilled artisans of London, as well as many of the large towns, are already forming organizations to facilitate a systematic exodus from the crowded centres of population. The laboring class, both urban and rural, among whom poverty and suffering are still more intense, will likewise soon obey the common impulse, the means for following which can scarcely be withheld from them by the effusive philanthropy of their country.

As directly bearing upon the condition of this class of the English population, as well as from the light it casts upon the unspeakable advantage we have derived from our own educational system, the proceedings of the National Education League, which met a fortnight ago at Birmingham, possess for us considerable interest. This body has adopted the broad and intelligible platform of "securing the education of every child in England and Wales." It has already received the adhesion of nearly 3,500 persons of influence, among whom are included forty members of Parliament and 300 to 400 clergymen of all denominations. Its ranks include names that represent all that is most progressive in English thought, and its organization is the same in kind and spirit as fought the great battle of the Corn laws' of free trade and of Parliamentary reform.

The practical proposals of the League are based upon the report of a provisional committee, which reveals by a few striking facts the utter inadequacy of the existing system. It states that in the City of Manchester, out of 100,000 children between the ages of three and twelve years, only 55,000 were on the books of the public elementary schools, and that of this number the actual average attendance was only 38,000. In Birmingham out of 35,018 children visited by the agents of the League, only 15,490 were at school. In London it was stated that there was good authority for believing that from 150,000 to 200,000 children were growing up without any education whatever. As illustrating the more matured shortcomings of existing provisions for popular education, it was further recorded that in Manchester, out of 1,916 families visited, there were 1,660 persons of from twelve to twenty years of age, and that of these 759 were unable to read. Out of 1,672 fathers there were 465 who labored under the same disability, while out of 1,857 mothers the number unable to read was as large as 815. The working of the present system was found to be as little satisfactory as its influence on the mass of outlying population. In the best of the primary schools, those under Government inspection, a large proportion of pupils was found to be unfit for examination. Of those examined above ten years of age only 31.3 per cent. passed in the higher standards without failure, these standards, it was remarked, being exceedingly elementary in character. The educational clauses of the Factory acts, from which so much good was expected, had also been tried and found wanting. Certificates were given for school attendance, not for school attainments, and the latter were accordingly found to be of the most meagre description.

The remedies which the League proposes to apply to this state of things are briefly these: Where sufficient school accommodation is not already provided for every child in a given district, the local authorities shall be obliged to supply the want. Such schools are to be founded by local rates supplemented by a Government grant. They are to be under the management of the local authorities and are to be open to Government inspection. They are to be unsectarian in their teaching. Admission to them is to be free. The attendance of children not otherwise receiving education is to be made compulsory. Such is the basis on which the League commences the campaign; such the sweeping and comprehensive measures which it pledges itself to see embodied in a bill to be prepared and introduced into Parliament early next session.

The work of the new League is not likely to be so arduous as that of its three great predecessors; neither are its fruits likely to be so immediate. The extent of the evil is too obvious to admit of much dispute as to the necessity for some kind of action, but its effects are at the same time too deeply rooted to admit of their instant removal. Generations of neglect can only be atoned for by generations of vigilance and care. The general agreement of the working class, as well as social reformers, upon the necessity for compulsion, is a very significant fact. The rapid advance of public opinion on the subject is very decidedly shown by the much more thorough character of the proposals of the League, as compared with those contained in the scheme of Mr. BRUCE and Mr. FOSTER, submitted last year. The course of legislation will probably be somewhere between the two.

Double Duty for Drivers.

New street cars, to be used without conductors, have been recently introduced into Chicago and Hartford. An effort is made to have them used in other cities, and the experiment is about to be tried in Philadelphia. It is said that the system has been in use in New-Orleans during several years. Their only substitute for a conductor is a "patent fare box and change gate." The cars are somewhat similar to those that used to be run from the Canal-street terminus of our Sixth and Eighth-avenue Roads. The front platform is inaccessible to passengers, and is exclusively for the use of the driver. Instead of a rear platform, there is a low step, much like that of an omnibus.

The "fare box" is intended to receive only the exact fare; change, if required, must be obtained through the "gate," from the driver. The "gate" is merely a hole with a self-acting lid. Contrivances of the same sort were tried for a long while in our omnibuses, and in some of the "short cars;" and the ludicrous performances they occasion in Chicago and Hartford are similar to New-York experience some years ago. People very naturally made the mistake of putting the money they wanted changed into the fare box, and such a mistake could only be rectified at the end of the route by the official who kept the key. A passenger receiving his entire change from the driver was apt to pocket it; and could with difficulty be made to comprehend that the duty of paying was not yet performed.

Having once got rid of this nuisance, we hope no attempt will be made to inflict it upon us again. It may be progress in Chicago; here it would be retrogression. The driver and conductor of a car have each at present quite enough to do; if the duties of the latter are added to those of the former, not only inconvenience, but danger, will ensue. When ROBERT STEPHENSON, the inventor of the locomotive, testified as an expert before a Parliamentary Commission, he was asked whether a train could be driven one hundred miles per hour. Replying affirmatively, he was further questioned as to the result of such traveling. "Loss of life," was the curt reply. If the driver of a car has to make change, he cannot properly look after his horses; nor remember when the car arrives at places where passengers wish to stop; nor can he settle disturbances in the car; nor attend to picking up passengers; nor assist the delicate, the aged, the cripple or the child. As matters are, accidents enough are occasioned by our street cars. Somebody is run over by them almost every day. They collide on cross tracks. They are punched by omnibus poles and jammed by trucks carrying merchandise. They are constantly getting off their tracks, or flinging to the ground unfortunate platform passengers while dashing around curves. There are improvements that should be made, such as warming the cars in cold weather, and effecting an arrangement for transfer tickets between different lines; but conductorless cars, whatever their apparent economy to the railroad companies, will never be desirable to the public of this City.

Internal Revenue Fines—The Informer's Share.

The interests of informers under the Internal Revenue laws will be materially affected by recent decisions of our United States Courts, as to the payment of the costs of prosecuting the cases. In small cases those costs are often enough to absorb or at least to materially diminish the informer's share. The Courts have now decided that a provision in an act passed in 1799, relating to imports, is general in its application, and applies to forfeitures under the Internal Revenue acts. That provision was that where the value of the property forfeited did not exceed $250, the share which was to come to the United States was to be applied to paying the costs. The object of the provision was manifest. If the costs were to be borne in such cases as well by the informer's share as by the share of the United States, it would rarely be for the interest of any one to inform in these small cases, and it was more for the interest of the Government that the Government share should all be used up in paying costs, than that the informer should be led to make terms with the party accused. The reason is even more applicable to cases under the Internal Revenue law, of which a great proportion must be cases of small amount, and if the system of compensating informers is to be maintained at all this would seem to be one of its important features.

We have received a communication from Hon. S. S. COX, in answer to our strictures on his Brooklyn speech. Mr. COX says: "You predicate an editorial on a wrong report of my speech in Brooklyn. That report astounded me as much as it seems to have astonished others. I never said that 'the national debt is now $16,000,000 more than it was just after the war.'" In commenting on the (supposed) speech of Mr. COX, we made all our quotations purposely from the *World*, as being not only a Democratic organ, but one in which Mr. COX in particular would probably be accurately reported. If it does not suit the interests of those with whom he is politically allied to report him accurately, he can hardly rely on us to correct their errors. However, we are glad to give Mr. COX the benefit of this statement regarding what the reporter made a very queer speech.

There seems to be some chance that the political difficulties in Spain may be adjusted at last. The preponderance among the Monarchical party in favor of the Duke of Genoa disposes of the numerous discussions as to the other candidates for the vacant throne. This boy, for he is but fifteen years of age, is a nephew of VICTOR EMMANUEL. His long residence in England, and his education at Harrow by MATTHEW ARNOLD, will have tended to render him as good a choice as PRIM and SERRANO could have made, especially as his youth renders the continuation of the Regency essential for some time. The new King will do for a figure-head of royalty, will have time for studying how to govern, and will not displace precipitately the men by whom the revolution has so far been guided.

The British soldier is feeling the evil effects of being swathed in the antique habiliments of a time-honored military fashion. Of 22,000 patients, chiefly from India, admitted to the military hospital at Netley, there were 1,033 suffering from heart disease, caused, it is admitted, by the present cumbrous style of accoutrement. This complaint is found impossible to eradicate, as the moment the sufferer, apparently cured, is reëquipped, all the symptoms become manifested afresh. Commenting on these facts, the *Pall Mall Gazette* pertinently inquires, "Need we sacrifice one additional soldier to the wisdom of our great-grandfathers?"

The dreadful fate of the janitor in Liberty-street, who, with his family, was burned to death on Friday night, is what might happen any time to hundreds of others, who, like him, live in the top floor of large buildings. The homes of these guardians of valuable property are placed in the very places where they are exposed to most danger. Out of the way of help, they often seem as much cut off from the world as if they were in a desert. Where the house of which they are in charge is fireproof, there is safety for the janitor in case of fire in one room. But there are hundreds of great warehouses and colonies of offices which are highly combustible, and consequently unsafe for any midnight inmate.

The bulk of intelligent medical men have come to the conclusion that while our knowledge of the nature of disease have been gradually increasing, our power over its effects is not keeping pace with it. Statistics based on the mortality of Great Britain, show that while in the seven years from 1838 to 1844, the death rate was 2.189 per 100, in the four years from 1863 to 1866 it had risen to 2.348, showing an increase of one per 1,000, and corresponding with the augmented ratio of 3,000 additional deaths in London, and 22,000 in the whole of England and Wales, every year. This is attributed less to any decay of medical science than to the increasing and complicated evils of society, arising from a more artificial mode of life.

It is well understood that Queen VICTORIA has strong opinions upon various social abuses and misfortunes. She has, in fact, several times thrown off her reserve of royalty for the purpose of remonstrating publicly with those who are responsible. The great mass of poverty in London is always a sad attendant upon the glories of that great city, but much of it is kept out of sight. It has been lately proposed that on some public occasion—the opening by the Queen of a new bridge over the Thames is spoken of—the unemployed and starving poor shall make a demonstration. They will, it is said, range themselves at the sides of the road along which Her Majesty will pass. If this is carried out, there will be a strange spectacle of royalty and rags in close proximity, at which the world may well wonder.

The pleasure-seeking public, who have so long and patiently suffered the stifling atmosphere which pervades our theatres and other places of popular amusement, will be glad to learn that the Metropolitan Board of Health proposes to afford them speedy and permanent relief. Assistant Sanitary Superintendent STILES has been engaged for several months past in analyzing the atmosphere of various establishments of the kind, both in this City and in Brooklyn, and in his report to the Board he furnishes startling evidence of the extent of the evil referred to. The remedy which he proposed—thorough ventilation—is a very simple one, and it is altogether probable that the Board will compel its speedy adoption. Now that the authorities are in this work, would it not be well for them to give some attention to other places of popular resort. Many of our concert halls, lecture rooms, school buildings and churches are sadly deficient in the matter of ventilation, and no time should be lost in enforcing reform.

Mechanical Philosophy and Mechanism—Lecture at Cooper Union by Professor William G. Plympton.

The introductory lecture of a course by Professor WILLIAM G. PLYMPTON, on Mechanical Philosophy and Mechanism, was delivered last evening, in the large hall of Cooper Institute. On the platform were Mr. PETER COOPER, Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, ABRAHAM S. HEWITT and others of the Committee. Mr. HEWITT introduced the lecturer, and gave a brief explanation of the object to be attained. This, he said, was to be the crowning feature of the system of technical instruction provided for in founding the Cooper Institute, and which for eleven years past the Committee have labored to accomplish. Much censure had been heard from the Press on the want of this branch of instruction, without a knowledge of the difficulties which were encountered in an effort to interest the public in this class of studies. All that could be done was to give the workingman a taste for and sufficient instruction to appreciate and master the text books. This object it was now deemed had been fully attained in the appointment of Professor PLYMPTON and the establishment of a museum of mechanics, and if the working classes did not profit by it, it must be owing to a want of taste or capacity in them.

Professor PLYMPTON then delivered his introductory lecture, in which he stated that this peculiar field of labor had been left unoccupied hitherto. In passing from the school to the workshop no suitable provision, either public or private, had hitherto been made to enable the mechanic to overcome the embarrassments always met with in passing from theoretical studies to their practical application. The technical names which he encounters in the workshop are never learned in his school books, and the physical laws which underlie his labor are never revealed to him except by accident, or deep, persistent research. He then gave numerous illustrations of the defects of the text books on the different sciences, mechanical and others, in not having appropriate and intelligible illustrations. This defect the mechanical arrangements of the institution were adapted to fully overcome; and the mechanics, aided by the rudiments of machinery prepared for his use by the Trustees, would be enabled to master the mysteries of his trade and stimulated to higher and more valuable inventions.

The Woman's Parliament—A Secret Meeting Yesterday.

About fifty ladies met yesterday at Room No. 12, Packard's building, for the purpose of constituting themselves a Woman's Parliament, and perfecting all arrangements for the future proper management of the concern. The leaders of the movement are Mrs. PIERRE and Mrs. STENHOUSE, ladies who have carved for themselves "a niche in the temple of fame," by their advocacy of Woman's Rights; and the other fair legislators are well known as belonging to that portion of the feminine community whose ideas, as they claim, have kept pace with the progressive spirit of this age. The proposed institution is being established for the purpose of giving ladies an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the political or social questions which may be brought before them for discussion. Our reporter entered the building at 3:30 P. M., the hour appointed for the opening, but he was then informed by Mrs. PIERRE that the meeting was preliminary and would be strictly private. She also added that the object was merely to adopt measures for the purpose of completing the organization, but that [illegible]

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

The Week's Amusements.

Old and new comedies have alternated during the week at Wallack's, and the admirers of "The Heir at Law" and "The School for Scandal," of "Caste" and "The Unequal Match" have had the best possible opportunity for indulging their tastes. The following are the announcements for the ensuing week: Monday, Nov. 1, (first time this season,) TOM TAYLOR'S sterling comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep;" Tuesday, Nov. 2, (fourth time,) "The Heir at Law;" Wednesday, Nov. 3, (last time,) "The School for Scandal;" Thursday, Nov. 4, (last time,) "An Unequal Match;" Friday, Nov. 5, (last time,) "The Heir at Law;" Saturday, Nov. 6, (last time for the present,) "Still Waters Run Deep." A new comedy, by the author of "Caste," is announced as in preparation, and Mr. LESTER WALLACK will also soon appear....Miss BATEMAN has continued to charm and surprise at Booth's, and "Mary Warner" it appears has pleased the people if not the critics, since it has been received with approval nightly by crowded houses. We presume this play will hold the boards until the termination of Miss BATEMAN's brilliant engagement. "Enoch Arden" has been acted here on several Saturdays and has been received with much satisfaction...."She Would and She Would Not," which has been creditably mounted and not so well acted at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, has been played since Wednesday, and will doubtless be frequently repeated. This piece, which is a protracted farce rather than a comedy, has long been subject to spasmodic revival here, but has not been produced before during eleven years. The first performance in New-York of which we have record was in 1803, on May 9. "She Would and She Would Not" was acted on this date at the Park Theatre for the benefit of Mr. MARTIN, with the following cast: *Don Manuel*, Mr. Jefferson; *Don Philip*, Mr. Fennell; *Don Lewis*, Mr. Hallam, Jr.; *Trapanti*, Mr. Hodgkinson; *Don Octavio*, Mr. Martin; *Hypolita*, Mrs. Johnson; *Flora*, Miss Hogg; *Rosara*, Mrs. Jefferson; *Villetta*, Miss Brett. Mr. DALY announces a great many new pieces as in preparation, so that he will not be without resources in any event....The engagement of Miss LUCILLE WESTERN at Niblo's has been brief, and LOTTA succeeds her to-morrow evening....Mr. FALCONER, with his popular Irish drama of "Charles O'Malley," and its infantry, artillery, "mounted dragoons" and brass band, has had it all his own way this week at the Grand Opera House, and continues his tenure of that beautiful theatre until further notice....The German Opera Company have given sterling performances this week of "Faust," "Martha," "Zauberflöte" and "Robert" at the French Theatre, but we regret to say that the business has been incommensurate with their deserts, and their representations have been brought, for the present, to a close.... At the Tammany "Robinson Crusoe," which is really quite funny, and is enlivened by a very fair ballet, has been played to good houses. The device of giving presents to the twenty-five among the audience whose playbills bear certain lucky numbers, seems to be greatly relished and undoubtedly has had the effect to augment the audiences. Mr. PALMER, the manager, is now in Europe, and will, we suppose, bring back as usual fresh and strong attractions for both this house and Niblo's. Meanwhile the HANLONS appear there to-morrow....At the New-York Circus a full troupe of Bedouin Arabs will make their first appearance to-morrow....At the Academy of Music an excellent variety performance will be given....No other announcements call for special note at present.

Home Gossip.

The members of the Beethoven Society of Yale College are preparing for a concert which they are going to give in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the 17th of November, Thanksgiving Eve....Mlle. PATTI, who sang in Philadelphia last week, appears in Washington on Nov. 3....EDWIN BOOTH remained last week at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....HERMANN appears in Philadelphia this week....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS acted last week in Buffalo.....Monday Mr. FORREST appears here....MAGGIE MITCHELL was in Troy Friday and last night....Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS were last week at the Pittsburg Theatre, Penn....Mr. THEODORE THOMAS was giving orchestra concerts in Boston. The proficiency of the orchestra is referred to in terms of warmest praise....The *Boston Journal* hears it "rumored that Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON will soon make her *debut* on the stage of the Boston Theatre."....Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr., appeared at Selwyn's Theatre on Tuesday, in "The Marble Heart," and was very cordially received. VANDENHOFF was *Volage* and Mrs. BARRY *Marco*....Mr. G. L. FOX & Co. were doing "Hiccory, Diccory Dock" at the Boston Theatre....The Richings-Bernard Operatic Troupe were in Cleveland, Ohio....Signor BRIGNOLI and his company were in Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS acted in "Dot" last week in Louisville, Ky., to a crowded house....The opening performance of the Parepa-Rosa English Opera Troupe at the Crosby Opera House in Chicago, was very successful. The troupe is spoken of as "all that has been promised." The promises, it will be remembered, were not too modest....The frequenters of Wood's Museum, in Chicago, have been horrified by "The Brigand of Society," written by Mr. ALBERT AIKEN, on a French theme. The *Tribune* thus writes of the piece: "This remarkable production of dramatic genius is full of murders, ghosts, attempted abductions, duels, &c. One could but wonder, as the play went on, how it was that the stock company of this theatre could furnish so many corpses without seriously interfering with the strength of the cast. As one after another fell, some by murder most foul, some according to the code, and others by suicide, the sympathies of the audience became fairly exhausted, and there was not a tear to spare when the curtain fell on one poor old man, the last survivor of his race. The great wonder is, how the author allowed any of the characters to die a natural death."....Mrs BOWERS was last week at McVICKER's Theatre.... The Richmond Theatre was sold at public auction, yesterday week, to Mrs. ELIZABETH MAGILL, for $34,000....Mr. MAYO was, at last accounts, at the New-Orleans Academy of Music....Mr. BROUGHAM was to have a public benefit in the same city....The French opera troupe in New-Orleans was to open with "Les Huguenots" on Nov. 4. The opera was cast as follows: *Raoul*, MICHOT; *Nevers*, DUMESTRE; *Marcel*, DEPASSIO; *Valentine*, Mme. ARNAL; *Marguerite*, Mlle. DUPUY; *Page*, Mme. DUMESTRE. M. CALEBRESI had strengthened his orchestra with twelve additional performers which he brought from Europe....The San Francisco *Times* has been informed that "certain particulars contained in the affidavit of Mrs. AGATHA STATES, as published in a New-York paper and copied, were not correct." Mr. STATES put in a denial of cruel treatment; but he did not interpose any objection to a limited divorce, deeming that he could not live happily with his wife any longer. Mr. STATES has been in San Francisco during the past six months, and, having formerly resided here, he is well known to many persons. It is affirmed that he never was a sea captain, and that he was much devoted to his wife, and the insinuations as to cruel and inhuman treatment are wholly discredited.

Notes From Abroad.

THE NEW PARIS OPERA HOUSE.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* has visited the still unfinished Opera House, and writes down his impressions. To build over a quicksand, he says, is not a good plan, and is certainly not a cheap one. There is a tower in London—not the Tower; who cares for that!—which also in early life met with very shifty fortunes. I do not say that I admire the brazen images which the architect has set up—I do not like them at all; and, indeed, I fancy that bronze will hardly express what they will be in a year; yet they glitter, and the Parisian, basking in the sun as he drinks his coffee and water, says to a friend from the country—who pays—"Behold, my cousin, that is fine." I do not think so, but the whole effect is grand. The walking public are to walk into their places by the grandest entrance—that which faces the site whereon stood the Rue de la Paix before it was "shunted right" about half a turn. If you are to judge about what you go to hear and see from the entrance which admits you to your seat, you must anticipate something magnificent. Crossing the Grande Place de l'Opera you, a cheap, walking, stall-going person, mount a staircase worthy of Venice, and go through galleries in which you need not be suffocated between the acts, either to pit, upper boxes or gallery. It was objected that the entrances were low and narrow. They are not the latter; and as for height, a man of six feet two with his cane could scarcely touch the top. Round the building a corridor, open in Summer, closed in Winter; to the north, the carriage entrance, under cover of which comes the general public, and that composite body will drive up to its stalls and boxes through arcades which will remind the younger male mind of Burlington. So far as we could judge, the rest of the staircases will be perfect. But "halt—what have we here?" 'Tis the entrance of the Emperor and the Empress, and is truly imperial. From a *loggia* we see it—a grand gallery which in hot weather will allow all the upper boxes to lounge out of their places, smoke in the open air, watch those who come and go, and look down on that vista which will lead to the Theatre Francais. The Imperial box is entered by a somewhat heavy gateway which from above, gives rather the effect that its occupants had better get out and walk; but, once that they have threaded the eye of the needle, they are indeed in a broad way, which leads to a suite of rooms unequaled, I should say, in any theatre in Europe, and "who says Europe, says the world." Then we must turn to the *foyer*—I pledge you my word that it is as big as one of the *loggie* of the Vatican. Years ago the *foyer* of a Paris theatre was an institution—perhaps the *beaux jours* will return with more space. We pass through miles of passages of brick and stone buildings—walls as thick as any I have ever seen in casements, and on which I am sure the enemy, armed with the largest musical instruments, will never produce any effect—and we inspect the boxes. They are very nice. By the way, officialism here is carried to the very extreme of the tape. A friend of mine made a note—it was, I believe, to the effect that the "grand groups" outside are not solid, but in detached blocks—that hence Harmony has a flaw on her throat, and Composition a line across her brow, which is true. "It is entirely forbidden to make notes here," was announced. Now, in a besieged fortress, one can understand this; in an unopened theatre one says it is excessive caution. I am quite sure that none of our party—four poor pilgrims from distant lands, and going to see the "Chatte Blanche"—had the least idea, even if we had the means, which, indeed, judging individually, I doubt, of building an opposition Grand Opera in any capital in Europe. But I must go back to our tour of inspection. We went next to see the dressing rooms of the ladies and gentlemen, and were charmed. Then we went to see the theatre itself. "Why, it is not so big as the Olympic!" was the cry. Yet I am told it is a little larger even; nay, it is even bigger than the now existing Grand Opera of Paris, being capable, in fact, of containing 300 persons more, "and they will all be comfortable," was said by our very taciturn guide. Now the present house contains 1,950, and they are certainly not all "comfortable." Standing with your face to the stage, the impression would be, I think, that you had traversed miles of massive masonry, climbed up many stairs, gone through long lines of passages, merely to see a very handsome but rather small theatre. It is only when you pass on to the stage that you discover the enormous size of the building, the height, width, and depth of the actual stage itself, and the vast space which is not seen from the front. You exclaim, "Why, this is keeping the promise of the outside!" What wonderful spectacles will our sons see on that vast scene; and when the whole pit, stage and back stage are boarded over for the *bals masqués*, what a sight it will be! There is only one epithet for the size of the stage, and that is "vast." You must understand, too, distinctly that the theatre only seems small, while it is very large; and I suppose that, as there is a limit to the human voice divine, so there must be a limit to the size of a theatre. Adjoining the stage, and in the old Rue Neuve des Mathurins, is the library of the theatre—very large, as it needs be, to contain all the manuscripts and printed music of a national opera of so long standing. The building itself looks as if intended to last as long as the monuments of Rome, and will give a very distant New-Zealander a fine chance of a sketch. Fire, too, would be, I should say, an impossibility; there being, literally, nothing to burn; but certainly what most strikes the unaccustomed eye is the immense mass of stone work, the long range of supplementary passages and stairs necessary to form a theatre. They cover between seven and eight English acres of ground. We were taken in at the back or workmen's entrance, where we saw two Egyptian columns, not in good taste, and much too small, which are to adorn the actors' entrance; and then we were gradually brought back to the place where we had entered, and were thence dismissed to our breakfasts. They said—but it has been almost contradicted—that the 15th of November would see the whole of the outer works finished, and that on the 15th of August, 1870, the house would be opened. The first anticipation is probable, but I doubt the possibility of the second. Inside there is nothing but the rough bare stones and the cement which binds them. I have necessarily given you a very imperfect idea of the interior of the Grand Opera, but an architect alone could describe the coming theatre from the existing shell. As for statistics, they are quite tabooed; they will not show you a model or a plan, and the *consigne* of the man in uniform who is told off to conduct you over the structure—it is rather like visiting a vast Herculaneum—is "to answer no questions." Strangers are admitted with great difficulty, and never more than three are allowed to enter with one card. No doubt they fear the crowd of native *flâneurs*.

MRS. JOHN WOOD'S NEW THEATRE.

The opening night of Mrs. JOHN WOOD's new theatre is referred to with some detail in the London *Daily News*. That journal says: "Mrs JOHN WOOD, who, a season or two ago, appeared at the Princess Theatre, has taken the St. James, which opened for the first time under her management on Oct. 16. The improvements made in the auditorium, which has been hitherto sadly dingy and neglected, are numerous, and, restored to something like its original model as the Court Theatre at Versailles, this part of the house is now bright and pleasant. The new act drop, representing St. James' Palace during the reign of CHARLES II., designed and painted by Mr. O'CONNOR, is well deserving of special mention. The performances commenced with an adaptation of OFFENBACH's "Mariage aux Lanternes," here called "Treasure Trove." Mr. LLOYDS has painted a charming scene for this operetta. Miss SUSAN PYNE, Miss H. EVERARD and Mr. FRANK CRELLIN filled the principal characters. A quarrelsome duet between the two ladies was encored, but the piece seemed to want that spirit which is so essentially French. The operetta was succeeded by the comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," the costumes and scenery for which have been prepared under Mr. PLANCHE's supervision, and in this direction a fresh interest has been given to the revival. Messrs. GRIEVE, LLOYDS and O'CONNOR have respectively supplied the three scenes—The Three Pigeons, Mr. Hardcastle's Dining Parlor and Mr. Hardcastle's Dining-room. The cast of the piece was strong, including as it did Miss HERBERT, Miss LARKIN, Miss HENRADE, Mr. LIONEL BROUGH, Mr. J. G. SHORE—all well known to the London public; and Messrs. MARK SMITH, BARTON HILL and HENRY NAYLOR, who on Saturday night, though long favorites in America, made their first appearance in England. Miss HERBERT perhaps never appeared to greater advantage than on Saturday night, and was received most warmly on her first appearance; Miss HENRADE enacted *Miss Neville* with lady-like ease, deservedly meriting the applause accorded her. Miss LARKIN gave a fair representation of *Mrs. Hardcastle*, but was somewhat wanting in humor in the more comic scenes. Mr. LIONEL BROUGH's representation of *Tony* was one of the best we have seen. While forcibly delineating the peculiarities of the character he never over-acted the part. He sang the song of the "Pigeons" admirably; his clearness of enunciation deserving special notice. Of the new comers Mr. MARK SMITH is perhaps the best. He played *Mr. Hardcastle* in an easy and natural manner, and gives every promise of becoming a great favorite on this side of the water. We cannot say as much for Mr. BARTON HILL, whose manner is stiff and old-fashioned; moreover, he was more than once at fault in the rendering of his text. Mr. YOUNG played the small part of *Diggory* somewhat ostentatiously. At the conclusion of the comedy the principal performers were called before the curtain.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

No novelty of moment at the London or Paris theatres....Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS, wife of the eminent actor of the past, is dead....Mlle. TITIENS has brilliantly completed a series of most successful operatic representations in Dublin. The Irish people are noted for their enthusiasm and love of music, but no one could have been prepared for the extraordinary form which their delight assumed at the close of Mlle. TITIEN's benefit night. They surrounded her on leaving the theatre, overwhelmed her with eager expressions of gratitude for her abounding charity, particularly to the poor blind girls of the Dublin Asylum; and taking the horses from her carriage, they bore her in triumph, like a public benefactor, to the Shelburne Hotel....WAGNER's "Meistersinger" is to be produced toward the end of this month at the Theatre Royal, Berlin....M. EDOUARD MAGIN, chief of the orchestra of the Theatre Lyrique, has received a gold medal for a cantata which he wrote for the *fête Napoleon*....Some new and extended string and brass instruments have been used at Munich for WAGNER's "Rheingold." It is said to be played to an empty house, despite its extravagant cost in production.

PERSONAL.

Secretary FISH arrived in this City from Washington yesterday forenoon. In the afternoon he had quite an extended consultation with District-Attorney PIERREPONT, at the latter's office in the United States Court building on Chambers-street. The nature of the conversation was not ascertained, but it is rumored that it had reference to some anticipated change in Judge PIERREPONT's official position. In the evening Secretary FISH dined privately with Judge PIERREPONT. He expects to return to Washington on Tuesday.

CURRENT NOTES.

The accounts of the burning of the steamer *Stonewall* in the Western papers received last night give very little of interest not contained in the full reports telegraphed by the Associated Press. A special dispatch from Cairo, Ill., to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, however, contains this statement: "The engineer saw a passenger going aft with a candle, and ordered him to extinguish it, but he would not do so. Before the engineer could send word to the officers, the passengers rushed forward hunting buckets, but giving no alarm. Suspecting danger, the engineer rushed aft and saw the flames burst out in the deck-room, among the hay."

B. B. STRANG, of Tioga, and H. C. JOHNSON, of Crawford, seem to be the most prominent Republican candidates for the Speakership of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. The latter was Speaker in 1864.

The full official returns of the Ohio election give the following aggregates: HAYES, 235,972; PENDLETON, 228,332. Republican majority, 7,640.

The Nashville *Union* makes public mention of ANDREW JOHNSON, late President of the United States, "sitting in all the grand and lofty dignity of his nature," in the Tennessee House of Representatives, on Wednesday, as a private citizen, and tells us that "he looked calmly and serenely upon the proceedings of his fellow-citizens in council," just as if he hadn't just been refused by them the privilege of bringing his Constitution and the flag into the Senate Chamber of the United States.

The Honolulu *Gazette* intimates that it is unjust to say at this day that the Hawaiians are fond of roast babies and pickled sea captains.

The Lyon Association of St. Louis have contracted with J. WILSON McDONALD for an equestrian statue of General NATHANIEL LYON, to cost $30,000, and to be completed within four years. The St. Louis *Democrat* suggests that Connecticut furnish the pedestal, General LYON having been a native of that State.

A wide-awake Canadian paper has discovered, and declares to a listening world this startling fact: "From time to time old witnesses of past events disappear, and nowhere perhaps is this more true than in Paris."

Kentucky papers complain of the free and indiscriminate use of the pardoning power by Governor STEVENSON, of that State. The Maysvile *Eagle* bluntly declares that he has abused the prerogative more outrageously than any of his predecessors.

A revised list of the Pennsylvania Legislature gives a Republican majority of twenty-five on joint ballot—five in the Senate and twenty in the House. The seat of one Republican member of the Senate will be contested.

The bronze statue of Bishop BROWNELL, the founder of Trinity College, will be unvailed on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 11. Addresses will be made by Bishops WILLIAMS and CLARK, and a poem read by Professor JOHNSON. The statue is set up on the college grounds in Hartford, and is a gift from Mr. GORDON W. BURNHAM, of this City, a son-in-law of Bishop BROWNELL.

The Springfield *Republican* tells of an agent who once upon a time was sent out to collect funds for Amherst College, and on returning reported an excess of expenditures over contributions, and added: "But, brethren, I have found great encouragement to pray."

The Governors of eighteen States have designated Nov. 18 as a day of thanksgiving.

The Unvailing of the Vanderbilt Bronze,

NOV. 10, 1869, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
AT
THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DEPOT,
ST. JOHN'S PARK.

His Excellency JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Governor of the State of New-York; Hon. HOMER A. NELSON, Secretary of State, and Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of the City, will preside, and the following gentlemen will act as Honorary Committee and will be present on the occasion of the unvailing of the Vanderbilt Bronze:

Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Collector of the Port.
Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Ex-Collector.
Hon. ALONZO B. CORNELL, Surveyor of the Port.
General P. H. JONES, Postmaster.
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General DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Assistant United States Treasurer.
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Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER, Surrogate.

NAVY.

Rear-Admiral G. [illegible] GODON, Commandant Navy Yard.
Rear-Admiral SILAS H. STRINGHAM, Admiral of the Port.

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq., Editor Herald.
CHARLES A. DANA, Esq., Editor Sun.
HORACE GREELEY, Esq., Editor Tribune.
GEORGE JONES, Esq., Publisher Times.
MANTON MARBLE, Esq., Editor World.
Hon. JAMES BROOKS, Editor Evening Express.
HUGH J. HASTINGS, Esq., Editor Commercial.
DAVID M. STONE, Esq., Editor Journal of Commerce.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., retired Editor.

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Hon. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, Supreme Court.
Hon. GEORGE G. BARNARD, Supreme Court.
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Hon. S. JONES, Superior Court.
Hon. CLAUDIUS P. MONELL, Superior Court.
Hon. JOHN J. FREEDMAN, Superior Court.
Hon. J. H. McCUNN, Superior Court.
Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, Court of Common Pleas.
Hon. A. D. RUSSEL, Ex-City Judge.
Hon. JAMES H. HACKETT, Recorder.
Hon. JAMES M. SMITH, Ex-Recorder.
Hon. JOHN R. BRADY, Court of Common Pleas.
Hon. S. B. GARVIN, District-Attorney.

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JOHN G. DALE, Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.
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THE COMMON COUNCIL of the City of New-York will be present.—*Advertisement.*

THE HERRING'S SAFE—belonging to DAVID CLOSS & Co.—which workmen have been looking for among the ruins of the late fire in Fulton-street, was dug out yesterday, and contents found to be well preserved.

YOU CAN REGULATE THE COLOR.—Every natural shade, from light brown to deepest black, is imparted by PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. The number of applications determines the tinge. It would be like comparing shining water to the drainings from a marsh, to compare it with the ordinary hair dyes.—*Advertisement.*

For the Relief of the Inhabitants of Basket Valley, Sullivan County, N. Y.

To the Citizens of New-York:

A fearful and destructive flood occurred in the above locality recently, by which the destruction of life and a large amount of valuable property was the consequence, that inasmuch it has seriously embarrassed many of said inhabitants; and to the citizens of New-York, who feel an interest in behalf of this humane movement, subscriptions will be received by J. McB. Davidson & Co., Safe Manufacturers, No. 542 Broadway; McLewee & Putnam, Manufacturers, No. 561 Broadway; John Lloyd & Sons, Real Estate Brokers, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren-st.; and Wm. G. Leask & Co., No. 503 Broadway, up stairs.

If you want a good Piano, Melodeon, or Organ, go to WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, where you will find Chickerings', Waters', Steinway's, Carhart's, and other first-class instruments, at bargains for cash, or on monthly installments, or you can rent for twelve months and the rent be deducted when purchased.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

For Sale—One of the oldest wholesale drug houses in the United States: located in the vicinity of the principal hotels and public buildings in the City of New-York. Specialties and other business not immediately connected with the trade requires a withdrawal from it. Address Post Office Box No. 188 New-York.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

KELLEY—TAYLOR.—At the Church of the Incarnation, 35th-st. and Madison-av., by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., FRANK M. KELLEY to EMMA F., daughter of Robert M. Taylor, Esq.

LOWES—EBBITT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, S. I., by Rev. F. F. Hagan, Mr. HENRY D. LOWES, of this City, to Miss ANNIE W., eldest daughter of the late George P. Ebbitt, of the former place.

DIED.

AGNEW.—On Saturday, Oct. 30, WILLIAM AGNEW, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Monday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 24 East 21st-st.

CLOW.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 28, ZILPHIA, wife of Christopher Clow, aged 51 years, 2 months and 25 days.

The friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 66 Sullivan-st., on Sunday, at 12½ o'clock.

DE MACARTY.—On Friday, Oct. 29, ARMAND DE MACARTY, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 9 West 22d-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DE PEYSTER.—At Brookline, Mass., on Thursday, Oct. 28, JANE, widow of the late Captain F. A. De Peyster.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. A. N. Gunn, No. 249 West 34th-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DECKER.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, ANDREW B. DECKER, aged 76 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the R. D. Church, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Sunday, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

GORDON.—At Woodside, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 30, OLIVER H. GORDON, late of New-York, aged 75 years and 4 months.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

JOHNSTON.—At his residence in Harlem, on Saturday, Oct. 30, JOHN L. JOHNSTON, in the 31st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

LONG.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Oct. 30, SARAH, widow of George Long, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church, corner of 21st-st. and 4th-av., on Monday, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

POST.—At Fordham, on Thursday, Oct. 28, DOROTHY POST, widow of the late Aron Post, Kingsbridge, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandson, Levi W. Stuart Fordham, Westchester County, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPOFFORD.—At his residence in Westchester, on Thursday, Oct. 28, PAUL SPOFFORD in the 79th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 4 East 14th-st., on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhœa, nervousness, and all bilious, liver and stomach complaints, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis on demand, by T. DU BARRY, No. 163 William-st., N. Y.

HOTHOUSES AND SKYLIGHTS painted and glazed in the best manner; charges reasonable. From long experience, I can warrant my work free from leakage. All country orders attended to at short notice. P. FLAHERTY, No. 156 Reade-st.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

POLITICAL.

THE OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR.

RECOMMENDATION OF MR. JOHN FOLEY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

The undersigned, merchants, bankers and others, respectfully and earnestly recommend their fellow-citizens of all parties to support Mr. JOHN FOLEY, gold pen manufacturer, for the office of Supervisor. He is a young man whom most of us have known many years. Honest and reliable in his dealings, enterprising and prosperous in his business, and energetic and upright in the discharge of his public duties, he is just the man the people should elect to the Board of Supervisors. The vigor and efficiency he has manifested in aid of the reform movement in the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards sufficiently indicate the character of the man, and show that in the Board of Supervisors he would be found a protector of the best interests of both property owners and rent payers. Having the powerful support of the Democratic Union and other influential organizations, and the active sympathy of all good citizens opposed to the corrupt Tammany Ring, his election will be made certain if all who are in favor of reform give him their active support, as we sincerely hope they will:

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President Metropolitan National Bank.
R. H. LOWRY, President Nat. Bank of the Republic.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President Mechanics' National Bank.
WM. H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
J. M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Company.
J. HARBERGER, Cashier Manhattan Company.
P. M. BRYSON, President Phenix Bank.
JOHN A. PARKER, Cashier Phenix Bank.
J. D. VERMILYE, President Merchants' Bank.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, Vice-President Merchants' Bank.
JOHN A. STEWART, United States Trust Company.
F. D. TAPPEN, President Gallatin National Bank.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, President National Bank of N. A.
J. PLENNETT, President Bank of America.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier Bank of America.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier Bank of New-York.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier Continental Bank.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Chemical Bank.
JAS. BUELL, President Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
EDWARD HAIGHT, President Bank of the Commonwealth.
S. C. THOMPSON, President First National Bank.
F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier Atlantic National Bank.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President Atlantic Nat. Bank.
GEO. S. COE, President American Exchange National Bank.
E. WILLSON, Cashier American Exchange National Bank.
GEO. ELLIS, Cashier Bank of the Commonwealth.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier Corn Exchange Bank.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier Ninth National Bank.
WM. E. WHEELOCK, President Central Nat. Bank.
W. H. FOSTER, Vice-President, Central Nat. Bank.
C. F. COLES, Cashier Central National Bank.
E. H. ARTHUR, President Union Bank.
B. SEAMON, Cashier Fourth National Bank.
C. F. ALVORD, Sec. Manhattan Savings Institution.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, VERMILYE & Co.
WM. A. WHITBECK, President West Side Association.
JOHN P. PAULISON, President Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
PETER GILSEY, R. W. TOWNSEND.
MYER STERN, F. S. STALLKNECHT.
JAS. M. McLEAN, President Insurance Company.
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.
FLOYD SMITH, Vice-President Manhattan Gas Co.
ROBERT J. LIVINGSTON.
J. H. PINCKNEY, President Relief Insurance Co.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President New-York Life Insurance Company.
WM. H. BEERS, Vice-President New-York Life Insurance Company.
JOHN S. SAUZADE, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.
GEO. D. ARTHUR & Co., Bankers.
WHITE, MORRIS & Co., Bankers.
F. FREDERIC GUNTHER, THOMAS CRIMMINS.
PETER LYNCH & Co., JOHN O'CALLAHAN.
P. HAYDEN & Co., Bankers.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, MOSES TAYLOR.

RADICAL REPUBLICANS,

ATTEND!
HENRY LA FARGE
will speak at
JACKSON HALL,
corner 13th-st. and 8th-av.,
SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 8 o'clock.

UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR SUPERVISOR,
HENRY SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—Dodworth Hall—Republicans meet there.

CHARLES P. SHAW,
For member of Assembly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT THE GREAT
WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK.
ON MONDAY, NOV. 1,
I SHALL OPEN FIFTY PACKAGES OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH GOODS,
RECEIVED VIA
STEAMSHIP SCOTIA.
Containing in part a large assortment of the
CELEBRATED CROWN POPLINS,
in all the popular colors.
PLAID POPLINS
IN ALL QUALITIES.
Alpacas of the famed BULL'S HEAD BRAND,
BLACK AND COLORS.
Table Linen, Napkins, Doylies and Hosiery.
Also a large addition to my unrivaled stock of
SILK PLUSHES,
now so extensively used for suits and sacques
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE RETAILED AT
PRICES TO SUIT THE PURSE OF
THE MILLION.
CHESTER BULLOCK,
No. 501 Broadway.

AT THE GREAT
WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY.
Lyons Silk Velvets, for Cloaks, $5, worth $7.
Lyons Silk Velvets, for Cloaks, $6, worth $9.
Lyons Silk Velvets, for Cloaks, $7, worth $10.
Lyons Silk Velvets, for Cloaks, $9, worth $12.
Lyons Silk Velvets, for Cloaks, $12, worth $16.
Lyons Silk Velvets, for Cloaks, $13 50, worth $18.
The above are selling rapidly, and cannot be replaced at same prices this season. Those in need of Velvets should heed this warning in time.

AT THE GREAT
WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY,
SILK PLUSHES FOR SUITS IN ALL COLORS
AT $1 25, WORTH $3.

AT THE GREAT
WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
No. 501 BROADWAY.
Crown Poplins in all colors, 25c., worth 50c.
Crown Poplins in all colors, 30c., worth 55c.
Crown Poplins in all colors, 40c., worth 65c.
Crown Poplins in all colors, 50c., worth 85c.

AT THE GREAT
WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
No. 501 BROADWAY.
Silk and Wool Poplins at 85c., worth $1 25.
Velours at 45c., worth 75c.
Velours at 65c., worth $1.
Velours at 85c., worth $1 25.
French Merinoes at 60c., worth $1.
4-4 American Merinoes at 30c., worth 60c.
All-wool Empress Cloth at 50c., worth $1.
Best American Delaines at 15c., worth 20c.
Striped Alpacas at 15c., worth 30c.
Printed Mohairs at 20c., worth 35c.

AT THE GREAT
WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
No. 501 BROADWAY.
Plaid Poplins, new designs, at 20c., worth 35c.
Plaid Poplins, new designs, at 35c., worth 50c.
Plaid Poplins, new designs, at 50c., worth 65c.
Plaid Poplins, new designs, at 75c., worth $1.

AT THE GREAT
WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY.
Alpacas in all colors, 25c., worth 50c.
Alpacas in all colors, 35c., worth 60c.
Alpacas in all colors, 50c., worth 85c.
BLACK ALPACAS.
No. 120, at 25c., worth 40c.
No. 121, at 30c., worth 50c.
No. 122, at 40c., worth 60c.
No. 123, at 50c., worth 75c.
No. 124, at 60c., worth 85c.
No. 125, at 70c., worth $1 00.
No. 126, at 75c., worth $1 10.
No. 127, at 80c., worth $1 20.
No. 128, at 90c., worth $1 30.
No. 129, at $1 00 worth $1 40.
The above Alpacas of the celebrated Bull's Head brand, of which I have exclusive sale.

AT THE GREAT
WHOLESALE STORE NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY.
8-4 Half Bleached Table Linens at 45c., worth 65c.
8-4 Half Bleached Table Linen at 50c., worth 70c.
10-4 Half Bleached Table Linens at 65c., worth 90c.
8-4 Bleached Table Linen at 75c., worth $1.
8-4 Bleached Table Linen, 85c., worth $1 10.
8-4 Bleached Table Linen, $1, worth $1 25.
10-4 Bleached Table Linen, $1 25, worth $1 60.
10-4 Bleached Table Linen, $1 50, worth $2.
5-8 Linen Napkins, $1, worth $1 25.
5-8 Linen Napkins, $1 25, worth $1 75.
5-8 Linen Napkins, $1 50, worth $2 25.
5-8 Linen Napkins, $2, worth $3.
3-8 Linen Doylies, 75c., worth $1.
3-8 Linen Doylies, 85c., worth $1 10.
3-8 Linen Doylies, $1, worth $1 25.

AT THE GREAT
WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY.
Zephyr Worsted of the best make, 50c. for 4 ounces.
All Linen Hemstitched Hkfs., wide borders, from 15c. to $1 25, worth 25c. to $2.
Iron Frame Hose, $4 75 per dozen, worth $6.
Super Stout Half Hose, $4 per dozen, worth $5.

AT THE GREAT
WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY,
ARABS,
From $4 75 to $10, worth from $6 50 to $12 50.

RESIDENTS OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY,
you should not let this
GREAT SALE PASS
without embracing the opportunity to buy your goods at retail of the
WHOLESALE DEALER,
and thereby save the Retailer's Profits.
CHESTER BULLOCK,
No. 501 Broadway and No. 86 Mercer-st.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Democratic Union Executive Committee and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That the Democratic Union City and County nominations be approved, as follows:

Supreme Court..........THOMAS W. CLERKE.
Superior Court..........MARTIN T. McMAHON.
JOHN J. FREEDMAN.
(vacancy) JAMES C. SPENCER.
Recorder..........MAX GOEPP.
Surrogate..........ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS.
Common Pleas..........FREDERICK W. LOEW.
Marine Court..........MICHAEL C. GROSS.
District-Attorney..........JOHN H. ANTHON.
Coroner..........NELSON W. YOUNG.
Supervisor..........JOHN FOLEY.

Resolved, That the following nominations for Senators made by the Democratic Union Senatorial Convention be approved:

Fifth District..........IGNATIUS FLYNN
Sixth District..........THOMAS J. CREAMER
Seventh District..........RICHARD O'BRIEN
Eighth District..........HENRY W. GENET

Resolved, That the apparent nomination of WILLIAM M. TWEED for Senator in the Fourth District be not approved, but is hereby declared to be null and void, the nomination being, in the opinion of this Committee, an improper one to be made by a Democratic Union Convention.

Resolved, That the following are hereby declared to be the Democratic Union candidates for Assembly in the several districts:

District.
1. Terence Duffy,
3. William H. Rooney,
4. William McMahon,
5. Christopher Johnson,
6. Oscar H. Bogart,
7. Henry Oberle,
8. Martin Nachtman,
9. James D. McClelland,
10. Owen Murphy,

District.
12. Lewis S. Goebel,
13. Asahel R. Herrick,
14. John R. Hennessey,
15. John Kelly,
16. Frank R. Purcell,
17. Frederick H. Flagge,
20. Patrick McGovern,
21. William H. McCarthy.

Resolved, That ballots for the Judiciary Amendment to the Constitution and against the extension of Negro Suffrage be included in the sets of tickets made for this organization, and that ballots for and against the Constitution, and for and against an equal rule of taxation be kept at the Democratic Union ticket boxes, and given out to voters as they may request.

NELSON J. WATERBURY,
Chairman of the Dem. Union Executive Com.
THOMAS F. GILROY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE TAMMANY RING.

An honest and independent Judiciary.

For Justice of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS W. CLERKE.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

If you want for Senator a man whom you can respect, a man whose word is as good as his bond,

VOTE FOR FLYNN.

If you want a Senator, to whose garments the scent of corruption never clung,

VOTE FOR FLYNN.

If you want a Senator who, having grown up among you, knows you and your wants,

VOTE FOR FLYNN.

If you want a Senator, a "son of toil," who has made his own way by honest industry and has not fattened on corruption,

VOTE FOR FLYNN.

If you want a Senator whose pocket has always been open to every cry of trouble from a poor man, who feels for the people,

VOTE FOR FLYNN.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

8TH, 9TH, 15TH and 16TH WARDS.
UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR SENATOR,
JACOB SHARP.
JAMES GALWAY,
Chairman 22d-st. Convention.
WM. C. HANNA, } Secretaries.
WM. J. TERHUNE, }
THOMAS E. STEWART,
Chairman 23d-st. Convention.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.
HUGH GARDNER,
Chairman 28th-st. Convention.
ALEXANDER EAGLESON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN HALL,

NO. 95 6TH-AV.,
REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
For Senator,
JACOB SHARP.

UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
10th, 11th and 17th Wards.
For Senator,
IVERSON W. KNAPP.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SENATOR,
RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

UNITED UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Assembly, Twenty-first District:
ROBERT C. BROWN.
E. J. PULMAN, Chairman 22d-st. Convention.
H. J. ARMSTRONG, Chairman 23d-st. Convention.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee, held this day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee indorse the nomination of Robert C. Brown as the only regular Republican candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-first District.

HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman State Cent'l Committee.
HENRY SMITH,
Chairman Executive Committee.
JAS. W. HUSTED, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN

INDEPENDENT CITIZENS' CANDIDATE.
For State Senator,
(8th Senatorial District,)
MYER STERN.

The citizens of the 12th, 19th and 22d Wards, *without regard to party*, are invited to attend at a
MASS MEETING,
held at Terrace Garden, 58th-st., near 3d-av., on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1,
to ratify the nomination of
GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL
for Secretary of State, and
MYER STERN
for State Senator of the 8th Senatorial District.

The following speakers will address the meeting:

General Franz Sigel,
Myer Stern,
W. Weber,
R. Kutzenmayr,

Hugh Mitchell,
A. B. Sanford,
Col. John W. Marshall,
M. Ellinger.

WORKINGMEN'S NOMINATION.

Workingmen's Union, Arbeiter Union and Laborer's Union.
For Supervisor,
JACOB COHEN.

The undersigned officers of the Joint Committee of the Workingmen's Union and Arbeiter Union hereby certify that Jacob Cohen received the nomination for the office of Supervisor of the City and County of New-York, and we recommend every workingman to cast his vote for Jacob Cohen.

JOHN WOOD,
JOHN BOSSONG,
Chairmen.
J. R. PURDY,
SIGFORD MEYER, Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR DISTRICT-ATTORNEY,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Thirteenth District—Sixteenth Ward.
For Assembly,
ALEXANDER McLEOD.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Regular Union Republican nomination.
For Assembly, CORNELIUS VAN COTT.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
JAMES J. CARROLL, Secretary.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,

8th, 9th, 15th and 16th Wards.
INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.
For Senator,
JAMES MICHALES, JR.

BROOKLYN.

For Assembly, Eighth District, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards,
GEORGE C. BENNETT.
Regular Republican nominee.

UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly, 9th District,
JOHN M. COSTA.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly 21st District, Lieutenant ALEXANDER THAIN.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER his first popular lecture of the season at Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1. Subject—*Lights and Shadows of London Life.* Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. May be had at the Institute.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD, Rector, southwest corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M., and children's services at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Cross the bridge at 83d-st.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor.—Preaching SABBATH, 30th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN WILL preach in the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., THIS (Sunday) EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 31; morning service, 10½; evening, 7½. At evening service seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Inspiration to Work.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SWEDENBORG AND METHODISM;
Or, Why from a Methodist I became a Swedenborgian.
A lecture by Rev. E. R. KEYES, at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, Lafayette-av. and Hall-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock. Free to all.

HOW TO ESCAPE HELL.—WHAT Swedenborg teaches, A lecture by OLIVER DYER, Esq., at Cooper Union, SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock. Free to all.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH, (convenient for strangers,) 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. HENRY WEBBE will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD anniversary of John-st. M. E. Church will be held on SUNDAY, 31st inst. There will be a Love Feast at 9 A. M.; preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. R. L. DASHIELL, D. D., President of Dickinson College. At 2 P. M., reunion of all the old pastors and members, children and grandchildren. Reunion prayer meeting at 6 P. M. At 7 P. M., sermon by Rev. D. W. BARTINE, D. D., of Trenton, N. J. The children and friends of Methodism are affectionately invited to be present.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (7TH-st., near 2d-av.)—Preaching in the Morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE. Prayer Meeting at 6 o'clock; also, at the close of the Evening sermon. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Members of the Church are expected to be in their place. Members of the congregation and strangers are cordially invited.

REV. DRS. A. H. VINTON, J. COTTON SMITH and HENRY E. MONTGOMERY will address a meeting to be held in the interests of the Evangelical Education Society, in the Church of the Incarnation, 35th-st. and Madison-av., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D., and NOAH H. SCHENCK, D.D., are also expected. A collection will be taken up to meet a great and pressing need.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH at 7½ o'clock P. M., (if pleasant weather.) Subject—*The Claims of Christ on the Young.* Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

HON. HORACE GREELEY AND REV. Mr. WILLIS, of the 17th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. G. L. TAYLOR, will address the Simpson Mission Sabbath School, in the public school building in Houston-st., near Essex-st., SUNDAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original, permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. H. APPLETON, of the Second Baptist Church of Harlem, and in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS. Baptism after the evening service. Seats free. All are invited.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER his first popular lecture of the season at Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1869, subject—*Lights and Shadows of London Life*; under the auspices of Neptune Division No. 3, S. of T. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. See bills.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HARLEM, corner of 5th-av. and 125th-st.—Services every Sunday at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. W. NEILSON McVICKER, will officiate in the morning, and Rev. Dr. TYNG in the evening, SUNDAY, Oct. 31.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder BARNETT MATTHIAS, from Kansas, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Pure Gospel Contrasted with what is now Preached as Gospel.* All are cordially invited to hear and judge.

A SERIES OF DISCOURSES ON "THE Family" will be preached on SUNDAY MORNINGS in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Varick-st.,) by WM. AIKMAN, D. D. Topic TO-MORROW—*The Family Relation: Its Beauty and Blessedness.*

THE CHURCH OF THE ENGLISH Reformation, an old Church restored; not a new Church created.—Rev. Professor GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D., will preach at the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 31. Service at 7½.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC meeting on behalf of City Missions will be held SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 19th-st. Rev. Dr. HALL, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Hon. WM. E. DODGE and Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS will take part.

SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS.—Miss NETTIE M. PEASE will give her closing discourses at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Sociable FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—T. T. KENDRICK, the Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock; evening, 7½. Subject—*Love and Happy Homes.* Conference meeting, 3 P. M. All are invited. Seats free. Sunday School, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE BLIND PREACHER, REV. WM. H. MILBURN, will preach in behalf of the P. E. Church Missionary Society for Seamen, SUNDAY MORNING, in the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, 25th-st., near Madison-av. Divine service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS. All are cordially invited to worship with us.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 7th-av., above 45th-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector. Divine service on SUNDAY, 31st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor; services SUNDAY, 31st inst., at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Protestant Reformation.*

THE WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 7th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—Large chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; free seats; cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

ARE THE TIMES ENDED?—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Time and Manner of the End of the World.*

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., in the "Home Chapel," No. 29 East 29th-st. The Rector will preach. Evening service will be resumed Sunday, Nov. 7.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock P. M.; seats free. All are cordially invited.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, north side, west of Broadway.—God willing, services SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., by Dr. H. C. ALEXANDER, of Virginia, and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SCOTT. Evening—*The Fifth Commandment.*

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICES, Park-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Sunday School, 9 A. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Conference Meeting, 7½ P. M. In the afternoon Rev. T. WAYLAND HOYT, of Brooklyn, will preach.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 31, morning and evening. Subject, morning—*The Unitarian Idea of God.* The public invited.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Rev. NELSON MILLARD will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 24th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. All the sittings are free.

A FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at the corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats all free.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF Lexington-av. M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., corner 37th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

REV. W. PAGE, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath School on SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. in the chapel. All are invited.

REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. G. C. LORRIMER, D. D., of Albany, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST., near Macdougal.—Rev. THEO. A. EATON, D. D., Rector. Divine service and sermon every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, R. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and undertaker, No. 274 6th-av.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 30, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81, C...	119⅛	400	Quick. M. Co......	14⅜
20,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62..	119¾	1000	do........	15
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	118¼	200	Pacific Mail......	59¼
41,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........	116⅛	100	do........s30	59
			13	do....bet. call	59¾
8,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	116⅛	10	U. S. Ex.........	59⅛
19,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67..	116⅛	300	N. Y. Cen. R.......	193¾
20,000	do.........s3	116¼	200	do........	193⅞
20,000	do.........b3	116⅜	100	do..........b3	194
27,000	U.S.5-20 C., '68.	116⅜	450	do..........	194
7,000	Tenn.S.6s, ex c.	61⅛	800	do..........c	194⅛
2,000	do..bet. call	61½	100	do.........b3	194¼
1,000	do...........	61¼	100	do...........	194¼
4,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n..	53⅛	25	do...........	195
6,000	N. Car. 6s, n...	38½	300	Erie...........	30
5,000	do..........	38¼	50	Hudson R.......	174
12,000	do..spec. tax	40¼	200	do..........	174¾
10,000	do..........	40½	200	do..........	175
2,000	do..........	40⅝	600	Harlem...........	143
5,000	Mo. State 6s...	87¾	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. guar..........	85⅛
12,000	do.........	87¼	25	Reading.........	96¼
5,000	do..bet. call	87⅜	1500	do.........	96⅛
1,600	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is........	88	100	do........s10	96⅛
6,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	64	500	do.........b3	96⅝
1,000	Erie 3d M......	85	300	Lake S. & M. So..	92⅜
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	99⅛	950	do........	92¼
2,000	Chi., B. &Q. 8s.	108	200	do.........b3	92⅜
6,000	M. So. S.F.Bds.	98⅛	100	do........b10	92⅜
1,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. gold bonds....	92	300	Chi. & N. W......	70¼
			50	do.........	70⅛
2,000	do.........	91⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	84⅛
1,000	A.& T. H. Inc.	76	100	Chi. & R. I.......	104¼
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s.........	95	200	Mil. & St. Paul..	68
			200	Ohio & Miss.....	28
1,600	do.........	94⅞	100	do...........	26⅛
4,000	do.........	94¾	200	Chic. & Alton....	144
1,000	N.J. Cen. n. bs.	96⅛	80	do.........	145
5,000	St. L.&Iron M. R. 1st M. bds.	81	200	Chi. & Alt. Pf....	146
			100	do....bet. call	147
1,000	do.........	81¼	200	N. J. Cen........	95
2,000	Mil. & St.P. 1st	88	100	do........	94¾
14,000	Jol., C. & Ind. Cent. 1st M...	76½	30	do.........	94⅛
			500	Mor. & Essex...	88
5,000	Tol. & W.2d M.	85	100	Bos., H. & E.....	17¼
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M..	92⅛	100	do.........	17⅜
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st Iowa div.....	87	100	H. & St. Jos......	109
			100	do.........	108¾
34	Bank New-York.	131⅛	100	Col.,C. & I. C. R..	25⅛
100	Cum. C. Pf.......	27¾	100	do.........	26
100	West. U. Tel.....	36⅜	300	do.........	25¾
100	Adams Ex.......	56¾			

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2¼ P. M.

$30,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	113⅝	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64..	117¾
77,000	U. S.5-20C.,'62,s3	120	50,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅝
3,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new, c.......	116⅜	20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur...	107¾
			80,000	do........	107⅞
30,000	do.......b3	116⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n.	53⅛	100	U. S. Ex.......	59
25,000	N. C. St. 6s, n., spec. tax......	40¼	100	do.......	58¾
			200	Hudson R.......	173
5,000	do........	40⅛	200	Harlem R.......	143⅛
20,000	do.........	40	200	La. S. & M. So...	92⅛
5,000	Mo. St. 6s...b3	87⅛	700	do.......	92
5,000	do........	87¼	400	do........	91⅞
5,000	Ala. S. 8s, bds..	90	200	Cleve. & Pitts....	86½
10,000	Col., C. & Ind. 1st M........	76¾	200	Chic. & N. W...	69⅞
			100	Chi. & R. I.......	103¾
3,000	Erie 1st M.....	96	100	Mil. & St. P.......	67¾
4,000	Harlem 1st M..	99	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	80
100	Quick. Min. Co..	14⅞	50	New-Jersey Cen..	95
100	Adams Ex.......	57	200	Chic. & Alt. Pf....	147
105	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	35	200	Ohio & Miss......	26
100	do.......b60	35½	300	Col., C. & I. C. R..	26⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.......	193⅜	200	Bos., Hart. & E..	17⅜

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Mariposa Pf......	16½	$5,000	Amer. Gold....	129
100	do.......b3	16½	50,000	do......	129⅛
100	Quicksilver......	14¾	700	Canada Min. Co...	50
100	West. U. Tel......	36¾	100	do........b10	50
100	Pacific Mail......	59¼	100	do........s3	50
100	do.......b3	59⅜	500	do........b3	50
800	Reading.........	96⅜	100	Erie..........c	29¾
200	L. S. & M. S. R.s5	92⅜	100	do........	29¾
100	Chi. & N. W.....	69⅞	100	do........s3	29¾
100	do.........b3	70	100	Ohio & Miss.....	26¼
200	C. & N. W. Pf....	84	200	Rock Island......	104

SATURDAY, Oct. 30—P. M.

The month closed on an unusually easy movement in Money. Call Loans were quoted at from 4@6, the bulk of the business having been on the basis of 5@6 ₱ cent. The discount market was fairly active at late rates. Most of the dealings in mercantile paper were through private channels. The City Banks, in their weekly return this afternoon, showed an increase in all the leading items: $5,026,963 in Deposits, $2,526,345 in Specie, $140,278 in the Legal Tender Reserve, and $1,553,760 in the Loan and Discount Averages. The circulation was reduced $68,166.

A somewhat livelier business was reported at the Gold Board, and the price was advanced from 128⅝ to 129¼. The Customs call was light, having been $298,791 for the day, making the total for the week $2,360,718. The week's Coin interest disbursements at the Government office were $6,594,932. The exports of Specie for the week were $684,654, of which $486,000 were British Gold by the *Minnesota* on Wednesday, as already reported; $73,846 Foreign Gold by the *Holsatia;* $39,300 Gold Bars by the *Pereire*, and some $65,000 in Silver and Silver Bars. The Foreign Exchanges closed tamely and barely steady.

Quite a marked improvement occurred in the Public Funds, the dealings in which were on an enlarged scale, the purchasing demand having been more active, stimulated in part by the reports from Washington of a probable further important reduction of the indebtedness on the November exhibit, and a liberal prospective liquidation in the coming month, or up to the meeting of Congress. The market closed firmly, and inclined to buoyancy.

The earlier transactions in Railway and Miscellaneous Share property showed a more active and stronger speculative movement, which, however, was not sustained to the close, the market exhibiting a reactionary tendency through the late afternoon, on a limited call, in the face of the unexpected favorable Bank Statement.

After the Boards the following quotations were made in the Long Room or on Broad-street, in front of the Exchange, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 30.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s........	107½	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862........	119¼	120
United States 5-20s of 1867........	116½	116⅞
American Gold Coin........	128⅝	129¼
Bills on London, 60 days........	108¾	108¾
New Bonds of Tennessee........	53½	53¾
Old Tennessees........	61¼	61½
North Carolina Bonds, new........	40	40¼
Old North Carolinas........	47	47½
New-York Central........	192¾	191⅞
Reading Railway........	96¼	96¼
Chicago and Rock Island........	104⅛	103⅛
Northwest Common........	70¼	69⅝
Northwest Preferred........	84	83¾
Pacific Mail Company........	58½	58⅞
St. Paul Preferred........	80½	79¾
St. Paul Common........	67⅝	67⅜
Hudson River........	173½	172⅛
Lake Shore........	92⅛	91½
Erie........	30	29¾
Ohio and Mississippi........	26½	26⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881........	119⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865..	116⅝
6 ₱ ct. coup., 1881........	119⅛	5-20 coup., 1867........	116¾
5-20 reg., 1862........	113	5-20 coup., 1868........	116⅝
5-20 coup., 1862........	119⅞	10-40 reg........	107½
5-20 coup., 1864........	118	10-40 coup........	107⅞
5-20 coup., 1865........	118⅛	6s Currency........	107⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81.....	100	Louisiana 6s, lev. bds.	63¾
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86.....	100	Connecticut 6s........	99
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77...	101⅛	Rhode Island 6s........	98
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79...	101¾	Alabama 5s........	60
Tenn. 6s, ex coup......	61	Alabama 8s........	90
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..	53⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan..	108⅛
Va. 6s, ex coup......	50	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n..	108⅛
Va. 6s, new bonds.....	52⅛	N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, -70..	99⅞
Ga. 7s, new bonds.....	90	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '72..	100
N. Car. 6s........	47	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '73..	100
N. Car. 6s, new bonds.	38	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '74..	100
N. Car. 6s, special tax.	40¼	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75..	100
S. Car. 6s, new bonds	67	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77..	100
Missouri 6s........	87	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78..	100
Louisiana 6s........	65	N. Y. 5s, C. Loan, '74..	98⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883....	91⅛	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs..	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887....	88	Tol., W. & W.C. C.S.F.	86⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Gt. West. 2d, 1893.....	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	88	Gal. & Chic. Ext......	98
Erie 1st, Extended...	95	Gal. & Chic. 2d.......	94
Erie 7s, 3d, 1883......	85	Chic. & R. I. 1st......	99
Erie 7s, 4th, 1880......	78	Chic., R. I. & Pac.....	94¾
Erie 7s, 5th, 1888......	77⅛	Mor. & Essex 2d......	91¾
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70.	99	N. J. Cen. 1st........	99
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S.F.'85.	103	N. J. Cen. New Bs....	96⅛
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	98
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d....	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	92
M. S. & N. I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	98⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	92
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo..	90¼	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.....	72⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870...	115	Ohio & Miss. 1st......	91⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d pref..	80	Dub. & Sioux 1st......	92⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc...	76	Peninsula R. Bonds...	83
Chic. & N. W. S. F....	92⅛	St. L. & Iron M'n Bs..	81¼
Chic. & N. W. Int.Bs.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.	100⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st.....	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st....	88
Han. & St. Jo. L.G'ts.	105	Chic. & Mil. 1st......	87⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Conv..	105	Chic. & Gt. East'n 1st	75
Lack. & West. Bs.....	93⅛	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	76¼
Del., L. & West. 1st...	96	Col., Chic., & Ind. 2d.	68
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext..	87	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......	93
Tol. & Wab. 2d........	84⅛	Cen. Pac. Bonds......	92

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York........	130	Hanover........	109
Manhattan........	140	Irving........	115
Mechanics'........	141	Market........	124
America........	143	Nassau........	106⅛
City........	210	Continental........	101
North River........	95	St. Nicholas........	114
Tradesmen's........	150	Commonwealth........	110⅛
Fulton........	155	Man. and Merch........	100
Merchants' Exchange.	118⅛	Central National........	110⅛
Seventh Ward........	110	Fourth National........	108
Broadway........	280	Ninth National........	113
American Exchange..	108	Gold Exchange........	40
Bank of the Republic.	118	Bank's & Brok's' Ass.	103⅛

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, in October, was as follows:

Sept. 30, 1869, by balance........		$89,364,391 34
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs.....	$11,194,158 71	
On account of gold notes...	10,187,760 00	
On account of internal rev..	675,470 10	
On account of P. O. Dep't...	270,865 15	
On account of transfers.....	11,448,876 74	
On account of patent fees...	2,713 60	
On account of miscellaneous	16,812,220 88	
On account of 3 ₱ cent. C'tfs	30,000 00	
On account of disb'g acc'ts..	6,863,147 79	
On account of Assay Office.	172,206 02	
On account of inter't acc'ts.	1,222,514 47—	58,880,033 46
Payments........		$148,244,424 80
Treasury drafts........	$35,875,723 87	
Post Office drafts........	764,486 85	
Disbursing accounts........	8,724,367 47	
Assay Office........	475,701 92	
Interest accounts in coin...	7,715,080 22—	53,555,362 33
Balance........		$94,689,062 47
Balance to credit Treasurer United States........	$84,978,222 69	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts........	7,971,319 45	
Balance to credit Assay Office........	1,739,520 33—	94,689,062 47
Receipts for Customs in the month of October, 1869........		$11,194,158 71
Receipts for Customs in the month of October, 1868........		10,448,222 94
October increase, 1869........		$745,935 77

On Monday, Nov. 1, the City Chamberlain will pay the interest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, and redeem a portion of the principal, as follows:

CITY.	
Stock for docks and slips, principal redeemed........	$50,000 00
Volunteer soldiers' families' aid fund bonds........	400,000 00
Assessment fund bonds........	150,000 00
Street improvement fund bonds........	1,588,900 00
Revenue bonds of 1869........	1,333,600 00
Interest on the above........	28,488 91
Interest on other stocks and bonds........	700,503 87
Total City........	$4,251,492 78
COUNTY.	
Bonds for repayment of taxes, principal redeemed........	$453,211 50
Revenue bonds of 1869........	1,752,800 00
Interest on the above........	44,610 43
Interest on other bonds and stocks........	546,434 17
Total county........	$2,797,056 10
Grand total........	$7,048,548 88

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1869.

General balance yesterday........	$95,208,661 90
Gold receipts........	1,988,190 50
Gold payments*........	1,897,956 89
Gold balance........	81,712,739 60
Currency receipts........	1,615,640 38
Currency payments........	462,069 35
Currency balance........	5,997,182 41
General balance........	94,689,062 47
Included in Gold receipts—Customs.	298,000 00

* $286,600 canceled gold certificates sent to Washington.

UNITED STATES BONDS OUTSTANDING SEPT. 30, 1869.

When payable.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
June 14, '58..Jan. 1, '74	14,755,000	5,245,000	20,000,000
June 22, '60..Jan. 1, '70	973,000	6,049,000	7,022,000
Feb. 8, '61..Dec. 31, '80	5,380,000	13,035,000	18,415,000
Mar. 2, '61..July 1, '81	945,000	......	945,000
July 17, '61..J'ne 30, '81	74,065,300	115,252,300	189,317,600
Feb. 25, '62..May 1, '82	385,755,050	129,016,550	514,771,600
Mar. 3, '63..J'ne 30, '81	24,328,050	50,671,350	75,000,000
Mar. 3, '64..Mar. 1, 1904	66,617,750	127,949,550	194,567,300
Mar. 3, '64..Nov. 1, '84	......	3,882,500	3,882,500
June 30, '64..Nov. 1, '84	60,833,050	64,728,250	125,561,300
Mar. 3, '65..Nov. 1, '85	139,095,200	64,232,050	203,327,250
Mar. 3, '65..July 1, '85	242,598,300	90,400,650	332,998,950
Mar. 3, '65..July 1, '87	284,404,950	95,184,000	379,588,950
Mar. 3, '65..July 1, '88	32,689,350	9,850,000	42,539,350
Total........	1,332,440,600	775,496,200	*2,107,936,800
*Less in Sinking Fund........			50,751,100
Outstanding........			2,057,185,700

—*Financial Chron.*

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Oct. 30, 1869:

Deposits of gold........		$615,000 00
Foreign coins........	$14,000 00	
Foreign bullion........	16,000 00	
United States bullion........	585,000 00	
Deposits of silver, including purchases....		195,000 00
Foreign coins........	$102,000 00	
Foreign bullion........	15,000 00	
U. S. bullion, (contained in gold,)	8,000 00	
U. S. bullion, (Colorado)........	14,000 00	
U. S. bullion, (Lake Superior)........	2,000 00	
U. S. bullion, (Nevada)........	54,000 00	
Total deposits, payable in bars..	400,000 00	
Total deposits, payable in coins.	410,000 00—	$810,000 00
Transmitted to the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage........		$182,598 87

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from Foreign Ports for the week ending Oct. 29, 1869, was $2,422,111.

The following report of the Specie exported from the District of New-York for the week ending Oct. 30, 1869:

Oct. 26.	Schooner C. C. Warren, Para—American gold........	$1,000
Oct. 26.	Steamship Holsatia, London—Mexican silver........	9,700
	American gold........	2,600
Oct. 26.	Steamship Holsatia, Paris—Foreign gold........	73,846
	Gold bars........	4,000
	Foreign silver........	2,815
Oct. 26.	Steamship Holsatia, Hamburg—Foreign silver........	1,200
Oct. 27.	Steamship Minnesota, Liverpool—British gold........	486,000
Oct. 28.	Steamship Eagle, Havana—American silver........	14,662
Oct. 28.	Schooner Frank Treat, Para—American Gold........	1,000
Oct. 30.	Steamship Pereire, Havre—American gold........	1,000
	Gold bars........	39,300
	Silver bars........	12,800
Oct. 30.	Steamship City of Brussels, Liverpool—Silver bars........	25,000
	British gold........	9,730
	Total........	$684,653

The receipts of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company for the year ending Aug. 31, 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

From passengers........		$368,633 73
From freight........		244,493 00
From mail service........		12,351 54
From rents, balance account........		10,478 74
From gas, balance account........		993 04
From dividends, Stonington Steamboat Company........		62,238 00
Total........		$699,188 05
Expenditures, viz.:		
Repairs of road........	$88,506 78	
Repairs of engines........	26,723 88	
Repairs of cars........	32,157 06	
Repairs of bridges, &c........	23,729 67	
Ferry........	17,624 67	
General expenses, oil, &c...	37,945 37	
Salaries........	9,966 71	
Wages........	97,301 40	
Fuel........	62,251 43	
New cars........	32,874 90	
Taxes........	33,970 70	
Dredging........	100 37	
Water works........	576 90—	$463,729 84
Net earnings........		$235,458 21
From which we deduct:		
Dividends........	$132,118 00	
Dividends unclaimed........	350 00	
Dividends unclaimed paid..	1,107 00	
Interest on bonds........	12,720 00	
Interest on extended road bonds........	15,000 00	
Interest on improvement bonds........	7,000 00	
Interest on bonds, issue 1869........	3,188 50	
Interest unclaimed........	513 00	
Interest on floating debt..	22,085 04	
Gas works, (extraordinary)	179 47	
Fire damage, (extraordinary,)........	20,886 41—	$214,447 42
Surplus........		$21,010 79

Compared with the previous year, the gross receipts show an increase of $235,723 13, with an increase in expenses of $102,712 38—making the increase in net earnings, $133,010 75.

The number of passengers carried over the road the past two years is as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Through passengers........	136,065	130,983
Local........	286,978	307,056
Commuters........	42,376	50,028

The amount of freight transported over the road the past two years is as follows:

	1868. Tons.	1869. Tons.
Through freight........	47,513	124,315
Local........	38,859	40,465

General Balance Sheet of Receipts and Expenditures for the Year ending Aug. 31, 1869.

Balance, as per last annual report, to wit:		
M. Morgan's Sons........		$2,758 80
Due from connecting roads........		12,513 58
A. S. Matthews, Superintendent........		5,218 11
Bills receivable........		2,000 00
Due from Ira H. Palmer and in Stonington bank........		85,683 43
Stonington Steamboat Company........		22 27
Bonds........		20,000 00
Total........		$128,196 19
Receipts for the year, as above........		699,188 05
Bonds sold and exchanged........		419,000 00
Stonington bank collateral account........		29,400 00
M. Morgan's Sons........		15,956 28
Total........		$1,291,740 52
Expenditure for the year, as above........		463,729 84
Dividends paid........		132,875 00
Interest on bonds paid........		37,908 50
Unclaimed interest paid........		513 00
Interest on floating debt........		22,085 04
Discount on bonds sold........		25,900 00
Expenses extraordinary........		21,065 88
Military transportation........		3,002 35
Thirty-six bonds exchanged........		36,000 00
Paid bills payable........		405,000 00
Standard Braid Company........		362 62
Balance carried to new account to wit:		
Due from connecting roads..	$23,607 52	
A. S. Matthews, Superintendent........	11,907 52	
Stonington Steamboat Company........	99 82	
Ira H. Palmer, Treasurer, and in Stonington Bank...	85,683 43	
Bills receivable........	2,000 00	
Bonds........	20,000 00	
		143,298 29
Total........		$1,291,740 52

President, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK. Vice President, D. S. BABCOCK. Directors, Samuel D. Babcock, James B. Johnston, Charles Morgan, William F. Cary, Jr., New-York City; Nathan F. Dixon, Westerly, R. I.; John A. Burnham, Boston, Mass.; D. S. Babcock, Edward Morgan, New-York City; S. B. Stone, Stonington, Conn. Superintendent, A. S. MATTHEWS. Treasurer, HENRY MORGAN. Secretary, F. B. NOYES.

The Philadelphia *North American* says of the coal trade: The anthracite coal trade still exhibits very great activity, the orders being largely in excess of the ability of the miners and mining companies to fill. There has been an advance of 10 ₱ cent. in wages granted the men in Schuylkill County for labor performed this month, which, in connection with the Scranton sale and an anticipation that the market will warrant a further increase of wages during November, has produced an apparent inclination on the part of the operators to make no sales for future deliveries, they believing that rates will rule higher.

We give below the rates realized at the sale, and also those of September, for comparison:

Tons.	Oct. 27.	Tons.	Sept. 29.
10,000 lump,	$5 25 @5 50	10,000 lump,	$5 12½@5 25
15,000 st'mb't,	5 25 @5 47½	15,000 st'mb't,	5 00 @5 07½
10,000 grate,	6 25 @6 65	16,000 grate,	6 00 @6 35
8,000 egg,	6 65 @7 00	10,000 egg,	6 60 @6 65
17,000 stove,	8 07½@8 35	27,000 stove,	6 95 @7 22½
10,000 chestn'ts	85 @6 02	12,000 chestn't	5 40 @5 57½

Price of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond:

Schuylkill—		Shenandoah—	
Red Ash........	$6 80@$7 00	Steamboat........	$6 10
White Ash Lump...	6 10	Broken........	6 35
Steamboat........	6 10	Egg........	6 75
Broken........	6 25	Stove........	6 75
Egg........	6 50	Chestnut........	5 40
Stove........	6 50		
Chestnut.......5 15@	5 25		

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending Oct. 27:

Bath........	$2 80	Norwich and tow.....	$2 00
Portland........	2 50	New-Haven........	2 00
Portsmouth........	2 75	Stamford........	1 95
Boston........	2 50	Greenport........	2 00
Charlestown........	2 50	New-York.......1 55@	1 70
Fall River........	2 10	Troy........	1 95
Harwich and dis......	2 50	Georgetown........	1 50
Provincetown........	2 75	Washington.....1 50@	1 55
East Greenwich........	2 00	Alexandria........	1 50
Newport........	2 00	Norfolk........	1 50
Providence........	2 00	Petersburg........	2 10
Bridgeport........	2 00	Richmond.......2 10@	2 25

Freights steady.

The Chicago *Times* of Oct. 28 says:

"The deposits of all the banks have fallen off to an alarming extent, and the supply of loanable funds been diminished to such an extent that the banks are compelled to inaugurate the most conservative policy in extending discount privileges. Such is the condition of affairs at present, which will probably be greatly aggravated when the packers, who now have large balances with the banks, withdraw these, and present themselves as applicants for large loans.

The commercial and financial outlook is far from encouraging, and there is every prospect that the stagnation and depression which prevail everywhere throughout the West will continue until the opening of next Spring, and perhaps for even a longer period."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Oct. 28 remarks:

"There has been no abatement in the stringency of the money market since our last. The demand for money is not quite so pressing, but the difficulty experienced in negotiating loans deters many from making applications. There is more acceptable paper offering than the banks are able or willing to discount, and they are in most cases limiting their favors to those who have claims upon them. Additional supplies of currency were received from New-York, but this afforded no relief to the market. Depositors are supplied at 10@12 ₱ cent., but in the open market good commercial paper is rated 15@18 ₱ cent., and on the street 2 ₱ cent. a month is paid for temporary loans."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1869.—NOTICE.—To whom it may concern: Bank Book issued by us to *a party representing himself to be* of the firm of Jas. Donald & Co., showing credit of Four Thousand Dollars, is valueless and void, having been obtained by fraud. The public are hereby cautioned against making advances on the same.

The notice first published by us implying that the book had been delivered to Jas. Donald & Co., was incorrect, that firm having had nothing to do with the transaction.

VERMILYE & CO.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—OCT. 30.

By Judge Cardozo.

Laing *vs.* Heath; motion granted and James M. Sweeney, Esq., appointed receiver.

Newberger *vs.* Parkman; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—OCT. 30.

By Chief Justice Barbour and Judges Jones and Fithian.

CASES ARGUED AT THE APRIL TERM.

Frederick Hadencamp, appellant, *vs.* the Second-avenue Railroad Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Fithian, Chief Justice Barbour and Judge Jones concurring.

Philip Herst et al. *vs.* Oliver de Comeau; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Jones, Chief Justice Barbour dissenting.

William Gregory *vs.* Sarah Gregory, executrix, et al.; order denying motion to open default affirmed; order amplifying order appointing receiver reversed. Opinion by Judge Jones, Judge Fithian dissenting.

CAUSES ARGUED AT MAY TERM.

By Chief Justice Barbour, and Judges Fithian and Freedman.

Elizabeth Gauzales, appellant, *vs.* The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Order dismissing complaint affirmed with costs, and judgment ordered for defendant. Opinion by Judge Fithian; Freedman concurring; dissenting opinion by Chief Justice Barbour.

CAUSES ARGUED AT JUNE TERM.

By Judges Monell, Jones and Freedman.

Bridget Doyle *vs.* Michael Mulrein; judgment affirmed; opinion by Justice Jones; Judge Monell dissenting.

Seymour N. Marsh *vs.* B. Frank Palmer; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Judge Freedman.

CAUSES ARGUED AT AUGUST TERM.

By Judges McCunn and Freedman.

Theophile Ionanique *vs.* Henry O'Neill et al; order appealed from reversed with $10 costs to abide event; no opinion.

The Hardaway Bolt, Spike and Rivet Manufacturing Company *vs.* Josiah Caldwell; order appealed from affirmed with $10 costs; no opinion.

Elmira Wilsey *vs.* Robert Cumington; order appealed from reversed with $10 costs to abide event and injunction dissolved; no opinion.

CAUSES ARGUED AT OCTOBER TERM.

By Judges Monell, McCunn and Fithian.

William O'Roome et al. *vs.* Granville Nicholson et al.; order affirmed with costs; opinion by Justice Monell.

Leonard Mouzert *vs.* Horace Webster et al.; judgment and order reversed on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and new trial ordered on payment of the costs of the former trial; opinion by Judge McCunn.

Henry Becker *vs.* Gerardus De Forest; judgment and order affirmed; opinion by Judge Fithian.

Robert P. Parrott *vs.* The Knickerbocker Ice Company; the order of the General Term reserving the judgment in this case is set aside as irregular, leaving the appeal to be decided by the Justices who sat at the hearing; opinion by Justice Monell.

James M. Smith *vs.* Jacob Duchart; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge McCunn.

William K. Clare *vs.* The National City Bank; exception sustained, verdict set aside and new trial ordered with costs to the plaintiff to abide event. Opinions by Judges Fithian and Monell.

Honora Barrett *vs.* The Singer Manufacturing Company; judgment affirmed. Opinions by Judges Monell and Fithian.

John H. Tallman *vs.* Martin R. Cook, impleaded, &c.; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Monell.

Charles Harkins *vs.* The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge McCunn.

Henry H. Smith et al. *vs.* Philip Smith; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Monell.

Erastus Crawford *vs.* Abraham R. Welch, Senior; judgment and order affirmed with costs.

David R. De Wolf *vs.* Ebenezer V. Crandall et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Judge Fithian.

Anna Barrett *vs.* The Third-avenue Railroad Company; order granting new trial reversed, and judgment ordered on the verdict with costs. Opinion by Judges McCunn and Monell.

By Judges Monell and Fithian.

Frank A. Dilworth *vs.* Jabez A. Bostwick; judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Judge Monell.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 30.

By Judge Jones.

Fowler *vs.* The Great Western Insurance Company; motion granted.

Kohlsatt *vs.* Funk; motion dismissed without costs.

Condit *vs.* The Republic Fire Insurance Company; motion granted.

Meyer *vs.* Esenberg; motion granted.

Philbrick *vs.* Dablett; motion granted.

Judge *vs.* Judge; motion granted and reference ordered.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

APPEAL FROM THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 154.—*The American Wood Paper Company, appellants* vs. *Jacob D. Heft, S. A. Rudolph and John W. Dixon.*—The American Wood Paper Company, created by the Legislature of Rhode Island, is the assignee of the English and French improvements for the manufacture of paper from wood by boiling in caustic alkali until reduced to pulp, by the assignment of reissued United States patents therefor, and of an American improvement in boilers for making pulp from wood, also patented, which it is claimed the appellees have infringed by the manufacture and sale of paper and paper pulp, manufactured by the descriptions set forth and by means of the processes and machinery described in the specification annexed to the letters patent. The bill sought to restrain the appellees, a Philadelphia company, from further manufacture and prayed that all the infringing paper or paper pulp in their possession be destroyed or delivered up to the appellants. In the Circuit Court, Mr. Justice GRIER held that so far as the alleged improvements in boilers were new and patentable there had been no infringement; that the reissued patents for the English improvements were illegal and void, having been obtained on the false pretence of seeking a connection of the specifications, when the real intention was to change the invention; that the French improvement was not violated because the process used by the appellees did not require this minimum pressure to the square inch employed by the patent. Mr. Justice CADWALADER concurred with Mr. Justice GRIER in respect of the two former patents, but thought there had been an infringement of the latter. This difference of opinion, however, did not save the complainants, and their bill was dismissed in order to enable them to appeal.

Harrison B. Meach, of Fort Edward, Washington County, N. Y., now intervenes and moves that the appeal be dismissed, alleging that it now presents only a feigned issue, the controversy having been composed between the parties to it since the decree at the Circuit. It is averred that the appellees have no further interest in the matter, they having been indemnified by the appellant, and that the suit is now carried on for the purpose of obtaining a judgment in this Court on which to found an application for an injunction against a large number of persons engaged in the manufacture of paper for alleged infringement of one or more improvements whose validity is at issue in this cause; one of whom is the intervenor, who uses a process similar to that herein claimed to be an infringement and against whom the appellant has brought suit by a complaint precisely like the bill in this cause. Proofs having been taken to sustain the above allegations, this motion to dismiss the bill was now argued.

B. F. Butler for the motion; Thomas A. Jenckes opposed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

INFORMER'S SHARE—STATUTE OF 1799.

The United States vs. *One Large Water Tub, &c.*—This case was a forfeiture under the Internal Revenue act, in which the value of the property was less than $250, and the question came up as to whether payment of the costs should be made out of the whole fund or out of the share coming to the United States. The act of July 13, 1866, (11, Stat. at Large, 145,) authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to make regulations as to the shares of informers in cases not otherwise provided for, and the Secretary, on Sept. 2, 1867, made regulations on the subject. But the ninety-first section of the Customs act of 1799, (1, Stat. at Large, 67,) contains a proviso, "That whenever a seizure, condemnation, or sale of goods shall take place within the United States, and the value thereof shall be less than $250, that part of the forfeiture which accrues to the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to the payment of the cost of prosecution."

Held by the Court—That this provision in the act of 1799 must be held to be general and applicable to all cases, and not confined to the forfeitures which might arise under this act or any other particular act.

That the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury must be held not to be applicable to cases where the value is less than $250, and the appropriation in such cases must be made in accordance with the provision of the act of 1799.

Ordered, therefore, that the share of the property which accrues to the United States be applied toward payment of the costs of the prosecution.

Judge Blatchford has ordered that the practice indicated above be followed in the Southern District also in all similar cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

FORGING A PAYMASTER'S CHECK.

The United States vs. *John Bismar.*—This was an indictment for forging and uttering a United States Army Paymaster's check on the Assistant Treasurer.

Gustave Hipner testified: I reside in this City and keep a hotel at No. 27 Bowery; I know the defendant, and first met him in No. 27 Bowery, in the barroom, in May, 1869; my barkeeper called me and told me that a soldier had offered a check and wanted money on it; I should know the check if I saw it; (check handed to witness;) that is it; my handwriting is on the back; I put it on in the Station House after the defendant's arrest on the same day; Bismar said he got it from the Paymaster, and it was too late to draw it, so he wanted me to let him have the money on it; wanted $50 at first; I refused, and said the check was a forgery; he then asked me to let him have only $10 on it; that it was all right; I refused; he then wanted me to give the check back to him, and I would not, as I believed it to be a forgery; another soldier, who was with the defendant, then went for a policeman to make me give up the check; I gave the check to the officer; he said I think it is bad, and arrested the defendant; I did not see the prisoner searched at the Station House; I have cashed checks on the Assistant Treasurer before.

—— *Glore* sworn—On the 23d of May last, I was barkeeper for Mr. Hipner; was present at the interview between him and Bismar; Bismar came in and asked for lager beer; he gave $5 in payment; the other soldier who was with him, a little fellow, said that Bismar had a check and wanted some money on it; I examined it; (check handed to witness;) this is it; I saw no other check presented; he wanted Mr. Hipner to cash it; I showed the check to Mr. Hipner; at that time Bismar was sitting on a table near by; I then laid the check on a shelf behind the bar.

Henry D. Wallen testified—I am an officer in the regular army; am acquainted with Paymaster H. C. Pratt; have had correspondence with him and know his handwriting. (Check handed to witness.) The signature and the writing in the body of the instrument are not the handwriting of Paymaster Pratt.

William Herring testified: I was a Police officer in May last; know the defendant; saw him on 24th of May last at No. 27 Bowery; I was coming down the Bowery about seven o'clock in the evening, when a soldier in uniform told me that a friend of his wanted me to get a check of his, which another man was keeping from him; I went to No. 27 Bowery and found the defendant, who said that the man behind the bar had a check of his and would not give it to him; I asked him why he would not give it up, and he said it was a forgery; I said I would arrest the defendant, if he wanted me to, so I arrested him and took him to the Station House and searched him; found two checks and $18 in money; defendant said he got the check from Paymaster Pratt; he seemed to be somewhat under the influence of liquor.

Henry D. Wallen, recalled—(shown second check.) This is not the signature of Paymaster Pratt, nor is the writing in the body of the note his handwriting.

Thomas H. Neil, testified: I am an officer in the regular army; am commandant of the post at Governor's Island; have an office there; Bismar was orderly in my office from the first to the twenty-fourth of May; his duties were simply to sweep out the office—(book of blank checks on the Assistant Treasurer handed to witness,) this book was kept in my office; it has had a leaf torn out; it was accessible to the prisoner.

The defence introduced several witnesses, fellow soldiers, members of the same company as the accused, who testified to the general good character of the accused.

The case went to the jury on the second count only, for uttering, there being no evidence to support the Court, charging forgery of the check.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

For the Government—Assistant District Attorney Jackson. For the defence—Mr. Erhardt.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

Eighteen petty cases came before this Court for adjudication yesterday.

STREET ROBBERY.

Michael Kennedy and Thomas Real were charged with robbing Henry G. Muller, in Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, at night time, having knocked him down and taken a watch from his possession. The act was committed shortly after the complainant's leaving a Third-avenue car. Real was represented to be the brother of John Real, the murderer of Policeman Smedick. The prisoners were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each in the Penitentiary.

FINED FOR RECKLESS DRIVING.

Thomas Matthews was accused by Peter O'Brien of driving a horse through the streets in a reckless manner. He was convicted and fined $50.

CARRYING A CONCEALED WEAPON.

Patrick Griffin was charged by Policeman Michael Sullivan with carrying a concealed weapon. The accused, in defence, alleged that the spring knife which was found in his possession was given to him to hand to another person. The case was remanded in order to secure additional evidence.

BELLIGERENT CONDUCT OF A STAGE DRIVER.

Rowland C. Brennan, a stage driver, was charged with assaulting a dentist, named Samuel Cleveland, in Bleecker-street, together with a number of other persons, who behaved as if they were intoxicated. It was alleged that the defendant demanded the loan of fifty cents at the time of the assault. The case was remanded to allow Brennan an opportunity of producing evidence of good character.

The Court then adjourned.

SURROGATE'S COURT, BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

John C. Middendorf, of East New-York, in town of New-Lotts; Wm. Rong, Samuel Keeler, Bridget Sands and John Coffey, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: John Holmes, Wm. Larkin, Patrick Smith, John Lancey, Maria G. Mead, Titus B. Dickson and Hester A. R. Pearson, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Mary E. Holmes were granted to Wm. H. Curtis; of Caroline Michaelis to Gottfried Michaelis, and of Gertrude Terry and Nelly Terry to Henry R. Terry, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Alleged Tobacco Fraud.

United States Commissioner SHIELDS commenced an examination in the case of T. CULLAM, D. BUCKNER and W. MUNDAY, jointly charged with having removed a large quantity of unstamped tobacco to a place other than a bonded warehouse.

CHARLES EHRENBERG testified that the defendants were proprietors of a tobacco factory, at the corner of South Eighth and Third streets, Williamsburg, and that most of the tobacco manufactured there was sold without being properly stamped with an inspector's brand. He asserted that 13,000 or 14,000 pounds of smoking tobacco and 2,000 pounds of chewing tobacco were sold without being stamped, and that he, witness, had concealed a large amount of unstamped tobacco, owned by the defendants, in his house about the time that the latter expected their warehouse to be seized by the United States Marshal. He mentioned that he saw CULLAM and a man named LIPPMAN use a false Inspector's brand for the purpose of stamping tobacco. The brand read as follows: "robellard, U. S. Int. Rev. Inspector, 3d Dist." The examination was adjourned until the 3d prox.

The New Fish Market—An Unsavory Method of Preserving Fish.

In connection with the handsome and commodious new fish market in South-street, which has just been completed, an abuse exists which should be remedied. It appears that each member of the Association occupying the market house, some twelve in number, has the convenience of a water closet, the droppings from which, of course, fall into the slip in the rear of the market house. In addition to this, all the garbage and filth accumulating in the market, together with the washings of the floors and tables, are thrown into the slip. There would be no great harm in this, perhaps, were it not that the fish not exposed to sale in the market are kept in boxes floating in the slip, and consequently, whether alive or dead, are immersed for hours in the unsavory liquids which come from the market house.

WATCH-CASE MAKERS.

Contemplated Strike of the Workmen of New-York City—The Comparative Prices of To-day and of Other Times—What the Men are Seeking.

The journeymen watch-case makers of this City will meet to-morrow evening at CARBERRY'S, corner of William and Ann streets, to consider an advance of prices, and to devise the best means of ameliorating their condition generally. There are in this country 234 of these craftsmen—100 in New-York and Brooklyn, 100 in Philadelphia, 20 in Boston, 10 in Cincinnati, and 4 in Newark, N. J. These men are without a protective trades union, and in most instances are compelled to work for comparatively small wages. The average weekly sum earned by ordinary workmen ranges from $12 to $20, and this is done by working hard, at piece-work, from nine to ten hours daily. There are, however, a few who make as much as $30 a week, for which they labor fourteen and fifteen hours each day, at a trade that destroys the eyesight of most of the operatives engaged therein. Slow men cannot make a decent living at all.

There are two systems of employment used by the trade in this City, the old and the new. The old system is the most favored by the mechanics as it afforded each man the means of gaining not only good wages but of creating for himself a reputation as a first-class workman. Under it each man got an order for a case which never left his hands until it was completed. He was paid from $4 to $6 a piece for his work, and most men could finish a piece in a day of nine hours' duration, thus making $42 per week. Under the new system, which is called by the trade the "shoemaking" system, men cannot earn anything like as much money as by the old, and as for reputation, there is none to be had, for two men now do the work of one, and if one good man starts the job in all probability a bad one will finish it. There are two branches of the business in this system, turning and joining. The turner shapes the different parts of the case from the crude metal, and the joiner makes the hinges, puts them on and finishes the whole. Good men make from $3 to $4 a day by working very hard, and ordinary mechanics earn no more than $2 50. This difference in the wages is not the only source of grievance among the watch-case makers. They complain also of the scarcity of good work in the shops where the old system still continues, and the monopoly of the trade by two large firms who have adopted the new system. These firms can afford to do the work for wholesale dealers fifty cents a case cheaper, because of this system than manufacturers who adhere to the other, the consequence of which will be the total abolition of the old and the chance of good wages it affords unless a protective union is organized and a formal demand to drop the new is made. For this purpose the meeting will be held to-morrow and every effort made to bring the members together. The last meeting took place a year and a half ago, of which HENRY A. LYONS was chairman. Since then the Watchcase Makers Association has ceased to exist, but it is believed that to-morrow evening will see it once more an active society, and at no distant date regularly admitted to the New-York Trades Union.

Burke, the Condemned Murderer.

In the TIMES was previously published an account of the trial and conviction of DAVID BURKE for the murder of THOMAS CANE, at Hunter's Point, on the 25th of October, 1868. We also gave a graphic report of the testimony of the doomed man, in which he denied the intent to steal and pleaded self-defence. He did not then intimate that any person had to his knowledge attempted to willfuly steal the oil, but now subjoins the following:

I rolled two barrels of oil to the corner of the hotel opposite the fire; I returned with a third barrel and noticed that the two had been removed; a young man said, "Roll that barrel in here;" he referred to a store; I looked into the store and there saw the two barrels I had rescued; I told the young man I would inform of him; he struck me and knocked me down; two other young men then came up and began to assault me; I was knocked down three times; I think one of the men used a slungshot; one of the men kept a pistol pointed at my head; I drew my pistol and fired, but could not see at whom I was shooting, owing to the density of the smoke.

This the prisoner alleges to be his defence. On these grounds a petition for his respite is being prepared to be presented to the Governor.

The First Iron Sailing Vessel.

The writer of the article on this subject, in yesterday's TIMES, was in error in stating that the *Iron Age* was the first iron sailing vessel constructed in this country. It appears that an iron brig called the *Novelty* was built by the Atlantic Works in 1868-9, being launched Jan. 23, 1869. Her dimensions are: 130 feet long, 27 feet beam, 11 feet hold. She was invented and patented for the purpose of carrying molasses in bulk, and had made two voyages to Matanzas from Boston, bringing 170,000 gallons of molasses in her tanks with entire success, before the bark *Iron Age*, recently built and remarked as the "first iron sailing vessel," was ready for sea.

Horse and Wagon Stolen.

WILLIAM E. LAIMBEER, No. 121 East Twenty-seventh-street, having had his horse and wagon taken from the street, in front of his house, advertised for its return, whereupon one THOMAS BRADY appeared and said that he had all the property except the horse, and that he had found it in a vacant lot. But he told several conflicting stories, and was therefore arrested for stealing the property. He was arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE, and was held in $2,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

Fire in Brooklyn, E. D.

The extensive cork and plaster factory of TRUSLOW & NOSTRAND, at the corner of Broadway and Third-street, Brooklyn, E. D., took fire about 11:30 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and was partially destroyed. The loss on buildings, stock and machinery is estimated at $3,500, and is only partilaly insured. The cause of the fire is unknown. The structure being of wood, the firemen's energies were thoroughly tested in preventing the total destruction of the property.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT MACY'S.
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF
RIBBONS
ARE MAGNIFICENT
IN QUALITY,
AND THE SHADES
ARE CHARMING.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
NECKTIES AND BOWS,
STRAW GOODS,
FALL HATS,
SILKS AND SATINS,
WHITE GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
THEATRICAL GOODS,
BALLET HOSIERY, &c.,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
LINEN CAM. HDKFS.,
CORSETS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS,
TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS AND FRINGES,
COTTON, ALPACA AND
SILK UMBRELLAS,
AMERICAN CLOCKS,
CARVED GOODS,
PLATED WARE,
BEST QUALITY,
DOLLS,
DOLL GOODS,
BASKETS,
KID GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
BIRD CAGES,
&c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

WET MUSLINS! A RUSH!
The people coming from fifty miles around.
AN IMMENSE TRADE, BUT A GREAT SLAUGHTER.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED IN TEN YEARS.
FOR SALE, FOR CASH ONLY,
50,000 YARDS YARD-WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS FOR 12½c. A YARD.
Also 25,000 yards WET MUSLINS, 10c., WORTH 15c.
These 12½c. muslins are bleached and splendid quality, and are soiled only on one edge. We WARRANT them to wear equal to the celebrated Wamsutta muslins, and to be worth 20c. a yard. Therefore save 8c. a yard in muslins.
ALSO FROM PANIC AUCTION SALES,
50,000 yards splendid DELAINES, 12½c. a yard, worth 25c.
25,000 yards BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS, 10c.
Heavy WHITE BLANKETS, $3 a pair.
50 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, $12, worth $20.
5,000 WET TOWELS, yard long, $12½c., worth 25c.
SPLENDID WATERPROOF, $1 a yard.
500 SHAWLS, $2 40, worth $4 50.
BEAUTIFUL yard-wide DRESS GOODS, 37½c.
ALSO, IMMENSE LOTS ALPACAS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
SHAWLS,
CASSIMERES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, &c.,
AT PANIC PRICES.
BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURG, HOBOKEN and JERSEY CITY buyers can save NEARLY one-half by buying of us.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

MME. GALOUPEAU,
Late Mathilde & Co.,
No. 6 Brevoort-place, (10th-st., near Broadway,)
Has now open and on exhibition the very latest novelties in Paris Millinery for the Winter Season, just received per steamer *Pereire*.

TRY OUR $1 KID GLOVES, NEW shades; Children's, 50c. and 75c.; cloth gloves, leggings, &c., &c., the best fitting $1 corsets; also, Every's French; a large assortment of dress trimmings and fancy goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL, IMPORTER of rich dress trimmings, real laces, hosiery and gloves, sash ribbons, and fancy articles of great beauty and taste; very cheap. No. 787 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS
AND
MATERIALS FOR SUITS.
EXCELLENT QUALITY, 20 TO 30 CENTS.
27-INCH ALL WOOL SERGE AT 35 CENTS.
SILK AND WOOL VELOURS AT 75 CENTS,
The current price of which is $1 25.
ALSO,
FRENCH WOOL POPLINS
at $1 to $1 50.
VERY FINE, ALL WOOL, DOUBLE WIDTH.
EMPRESS CLOTHS AT 62½ CENTS.
ALSO,
MERINOES, PLAIDS, &c.
Purchasers will do well to call and obtain samples of these goods before going elsewhere, as they will find our prices lower than any quoted since the commencement of the war.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker.

SILKS AND VELVETS
FROM AUCTION.
GROS GRAIN FROM $1 25 TO $1 75.
PARIS COLORED SILKS $1 60 TO $2.
FINER GOODS PROPORTIONATELY LOW.
LYONS SILK VELVET
AT $5 AND UPWARD,
unexceptionable as regards color and finish, together with an elegant assortment of
SHAWLS, CLOTHS,
AND
MOURNING GOODS,
in all of which we solicit comparison with any other house, confident that our large purchases at recent peremptory auction sales enable us to offer
UNEQUALED INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.
N. B.—The showcase in the American Institute, containing the now justly celebrated American Poplins, will be transferred on Monday to our store, we having been appointed the sole agents for the sale of these goods. They are warranted equal to the best Irish Poplins, and are 75 cents per yard less in price.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
LADIES',
CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS'
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
REAL LACES,
PARIS
EMBROIDERIES,
&c., &c.
An invoice of
NOVELTIES
in the above goods will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 1.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SILKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 1,
THEIR ENTIRE FALL IMPORTATION OF SILKS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT JACKSON'S,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BLACK ALPACAS.
All the most popular brands, including the Buffalo, at much less than regular rates.
N. B. One lot at 45 cents, worth 75 cents per yard; one lot Lustre Cords, 65 cents, worth $1; one lot fine Empress Cloth, 85 cents, worth $1 10.

SMILLIE & CO.
BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS, FOR WALKING DRESSES,
from $1 50 to $2 50.
AN EXTRA BARGAIN AT $2, WORTH $2 75.
EVENING SILKS IN ALL SHADES,
at $1 75, worth $2 25.
RICH BLACK SILKS in all MAKES and QUALITIES, from AUCTION, very CHEAP.
SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.

SMILLIE & CO.
A GREAT REDUCTION
IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS.
SILK POPLINS, VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS,
NAVY BLUE AND ROYAL BLUE SERGES.
FANCY DRESSES IN GREAT VARIETY.
Also, STRIPED WATERPROOFS, 1¾ Yards Wide, at $1, sold elsewhere for $1 75.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS AND BOURNOUS, VERY CHEAP.
CLOTHS IN GREAT VARIETY.
SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN SILKS, AT $1 PER YARD UPWARD.
FANCY DRESS POPLINS, 20 CENTS PER YARD UPWARD.
EXTRA FINE PLAID POPLINS, CHOICE COLORS, 75 CENTS PER YARD UPWARD, RECENTLY SOLD AT 90 CENTS.
EXTRA RICH PLAIN POPLINS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
VELVETS, PLUSHES, VELVETEENS, &c.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINENS, SHEETINGS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, BEST QUALITY, $2 25 PER YARD.
ROYAL WILTONS, $3 PER YARD UPWARD.
PARIS MOQUETTES, $4 PER YARD UPWARD.
WAMSUTTA PRINTS, 9 CENTS PER YARD.
GARNER & CO.'S PRINTS, NEW DESIGNS, 11 CENTS PER YARD.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' DRESSES,
LADIES' WALKING SUITS AND MORNING ROBES.
A large line of
CHILDREN'S PLAID POPLIN DRESSES,
$5, $6, $7, $8 each and upward.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AND INFANTS' APPAREL
Of Every Description.
Also,
A GREAT REDUCTION IN
CLOTH, VELVET AND ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS,
BOURNOUS, FRENCH EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST JACKETS, &c.
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FRENCH PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY
AND AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

RIBBONS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 1,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
NECKTIES, SASHES, and PLAIN and FANCY RIBBONS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Milliners and Dressmakers will find here at all times, every shade, style and quality of trimming required for their special wants.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A FRENCH DRESSMAKER, JUST arrived from Paris with the latest fashions, and who will give full satisfaction, wishes some customers. No. 119 6th-av., first floor.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES
IN OUR
CLOAK AND SILK DEPARTMENT.
FELT SACQUES, TRIMMED WITH SATIN, $6.
FRENCH PATTERN CLOAKS, AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
VELVET CLOAKS, WHITE SACQUES, AND OPERA CLOAKS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BLACK ALPACA SUITS, $10,
REDUCED FROM $16.
HANDSOME SERGE SUITS, $25,
REDUCED FROM $36.
BLACK SILK AND PLUSH SUITS,
DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES,
CHILDREN'S SETS,
CAP, MUFF AND BOA, FOR $13.
BRIDAL OUTFITS,
INFANTS' WARDROBES,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND INFANTS' CAPS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Large additions have been made to our
FUR DEPARTMENT,
COMPRISING
RUSSIAN SABLES,
ERMINE AND MINK SETS,
REAL ASTRAKHAN AND
SEAL SKIN MUFFS AND CLOAKS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, NOV. 1,
A LARGE LOT OF
LINEN AND COTTON GOODS,
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES.
YARD-WIDE BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, VARIOUS BRANDS, AT 12½c., 8¼c., 9¼c., 10¼c.;
BLEACHED SHEETINGS OF A WELL-KNOWN BRAND, AT 40c., 45c. AND 50c. PER YARD.
IN LINEN GOODS, SEVERAL PACKAGES OF RUSSIA AND SCOTCH CRASH, AT 11c. AND 12c.
A LARGE LOT OF HUCKABUCK TOWELS, FROM $2 UPWARD.
8¼ BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 85c. TO $1 PER YARD. 9¼, 10¼, 11¼ AND 12¼ SHEETINGS (BARNESLY OR IRISH) AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
5-8 NAPKINS FROM $1 45 UPWARD.
COLORED LUNCH CLOTHS AND DOILIES (EN SUITE;) ALSO, A SPLENDID STOCK OF FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, NOV 1,
WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR
SILK AND DRESS GOODS
DEPARTMENTS,
OF GOODS PURCHASED AT THE RECENT
LARGE AUCTION SALES,
AT
LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
Special attention is called to their
MOURNING DEPARTMENT,
which is now replete with
ALL THE NEWEST
AND
MOST FASHIONABLE FABRICS
suitable for
MOURNING AND SECOND MOURNING,
AND AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
MILLION'S AND PONSON'S
BLACK LYONS SILK VELVETS.
SILK PLUSHES,
IN ALL THE NEW COLORS.
CLOAKINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BY THE YARD,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
AT IMMENSE REDUCTIONS.
J. R. TERRY,
No. 19 Union-square.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 1,
NOVELTIES IN
EMBROIDERED SILKS FOR DRESSES,
EMBROIDERED POPLIN ROBES,
In very elegant new styles.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
Also,
400 PIECES ELEGANT BLACK SILK,
At extremely attractive prices.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

MILLINERY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 1,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR IMPORTATION OF
WINTER BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
AND WILL ALSO OPEN
A SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF
THEIR OWN EXCLUSIVE STYLES AND MANUFACTURE,
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

FURS.—A FINE, FRESH STOCK OF ALL sorts of furs selling cheap; no humbug; repairing carefully done, at No. 236 Bleecker-st., Phillips' old stand.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
PARLOR,
BEDROOM,
LIBRARY AND
DINING-ROOM.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

FURNITURE.
The best assortment in this City.
Our own manufacture. Warranted.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

MEDICAL.

A RAPID CURE WITHOUT CAUSTIC or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, and old ulcers of the nose, face and person, by Dr. LARMONT, author of "Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," eighty-first edition, nearly 500 pages, 100 plates. Price $1; mailed by C. LEMBKE, No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York, and the author. Offices No. 896 Broadway.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

IF SUFFERING FROM ACHE OR PAIN use Hyatt's Swiss Liniment, and get relief. 50 cents. Depot No. 246 Grand-st., New-York, and of druggists.

IRON WORKS.

CHURCH ST. EXTENSION.
Builders and those designing to build are invited to examine our new style of iron fronts with brick backing, at a slight advance in cost of a Philadelphia brick front. See fronts No. 23 Chatham-st., also block on 1st-av., between 53d and 54th sts.
J. L. JACKSON & BROTHER,
Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.
Every description of iron work for buildings.

STATIONERY.

WM. E. WOOLEY & READING, STAtioners, Blank Book Manufacturers and Job Printers, No. 86 Greenwich-st., between Barclay and Robinson sts. A large assortment of first-class account books and stationery constantly on hand.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.

SINKING FUND BONDS, AMOUNTING TO

$1,500,000

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are amply secured upon the Railway from New-York State line near Waverley to Lake Ontario, at Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is under construction.

$2,000,000

Has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage upon the entire Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchises of this First-Class Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles.

That Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the richest farming districts in Western New-York.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent. per annum from the net earnings of the Company to be placed in the hands of Trustees for accumulation and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The avails of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to the State line, to the completion of the Road from Auburn north to Lake Ontario, to the erection of necessary buildings, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample to Complete and Thoroughly Equip the Entire Line.

THE BONDS HAVE

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT.

Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance of

$1,100,000

At 87½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds, FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for **TRAVELERS,**
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

A. V. B. VAN DYCK,
STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKER,
No. 30 Broad-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please to take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the first day of November, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., to which meeting will be submitted an agreement entered into between the Directors of said Company and those of the New-York Central Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and a vote by ballot taken thereat, for the adoption or rejection of the same. By order of the Board of Directors. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE sinking fund bonds of the Company have this day designated the following for redemption: Nos. 761, 762, 765, 792, 799, 800, 801, 810 of $1,000 each, and Nos. 49, 52, 62 and 71 of $500 each. The bonds, with accrued interest, will be paid at this office on presentation. Interest will cease after the 1st of November next. J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND PORT MORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of November next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th day of November until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 10th day of November next. ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Third-av. Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, prox. The polls will be open from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 4 until Nov. 11, prox. By order of the Board. CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office, No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 1st of November next, at 12 o'clock.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. WILLIAM H. FLEMING, Secretary.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York. W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Office, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MICHIGAN Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Sinking Fund Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds, and of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Bonds, falling due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the bank of New-York. JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 22, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, PROX., on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. C. T. POLLARD, President.

$235,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO suit, on first-class City property. Apply to B. F. COOK, No. 176 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20.

HANNIBAL AND NAPLES FIRST Mortgage Bonds.—The November interest on the Hannibal and Naples First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at our office No. 19 William-st. A. B. BAYLIS & CO.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF CHICAGO

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, WATER LOAN, INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK. FOR SALE BY

WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, NO. 58 WALL-ST.

KALAMAZOO, ALLEGAN & GRAND RAPIDS RAILROAD COMPANY

EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Guaranteed by LAKE SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY and MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY **WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,** NO. 58 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT. CITY AND town bonds, in State of Illinois; first-class securities, of undoubted character, below par.

Real valuation of property, $9,186,000.

Whole indebtedness of towns only $293,000.

Also, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large riety of other stocks and bonds for profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, will be paid, less Government tax, by the St. Nicholas National Bank. B. E. SMITH, President.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York. C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Oct. 26, 1869.

COUPONS OF THE PREFERRED First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York. W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 20, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1869, of the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company, will be paid, less United States tax, on presentation at the banking house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., on and after that date. CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this Company on MONDAY, the first day of November next. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 25, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1869, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York. E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be opened at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, 1st prox. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST NOVEMber on the Memphis and Little Rock First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the office of SWENSON, PERKINS & CO., No. 80 Beaver-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due Nov. 1 next, 1869, will, if desired, be cashed in Gold, Free of Government Tax, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Tanner & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, less the rebate at the rate of 5 Per Cent. per annum in Gold from the time of presentation until Nov. 1 next.

L. M. LAWSON, President.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, proximo. The transfer books will close on Friday, Nov. 5, and remain closed until Tuesday, Nov. 16. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, E. BROADWAY AND BATTERY R. R. CO., E. 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared their usual quarterly dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st November next, at the office of the Company. Transfer books will close 20th instant, until 2d November. WM. WHITE, President.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after Nov. 15, 1869, has this day been declared. The books of the Company, for the transfer of stock, will be closed from Nov. 1 to 15, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors. S. M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after Nov. 1, 1869, to the stockholders of record on the 28th October. The transfer books will be closed Oct. 28, and reopened Nov. 2. A. SMEDBERG, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all taxes has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d November. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from all taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer books will be closed. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has been declared by this bank, free from all taxation, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next, free of all taxes. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Nov. 1. By order. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 122 BOWERY, (ORIENTAL BANK,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

A TEN (10) PER CENT. QUARTERLY Dividend has this day been declared payable on the 1st of November. W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent Gold Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. L. M. LAWSON, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of Government tax.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from Nov. 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1, will draw interest from Nov. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

ONE PER CENT. MORE INTEREST is gained by depositing on or before Nov. 1, in the DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING MAchine, for splitting oak, hickory and pine.—For sale by W. L. WILLIAMS, Patentee and Builder, No. 154 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE TIMBER AND FARM LANDS,
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Under the direction of J. L. Lefferts, Referee.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., ON THURSDAY, NOV. 4, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE COURT HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE,
BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH LUDLOW,

819 acres of farm and timber lands, situated about two miles from Bangall Station, on Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, consisting of chestnut, oak and maple of the best quality. Also, at same time and place, 24 lots in the City of Poughkeepsie.

Book maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A RICHLY-FURNISHED brown stone English-basement four-story house on 38th-st., midway between 7th and 8th avs.; the house has private staircase for servants, and is in excellent order; the furniture is nearly new and very complete; possession immediately. Apply to JOSEPH McGUIRE, Real Estate Agent, No. 87 Cedar-st.

UNQUALIFIEDLY A VERY GREAT bargain.—Owner compelled to sell a very fine three-story high-stoop brick house; immediate possession; fine order, all improvements; good neighborhood; would positively cost to buy lot and build house $24,000; price $16,000, terms easy; see house any time. 230 53d-st., convenient to Broadway and 8th-av. cars.

AN ELEGANT CORNER HOUSE, four story, high stoop, 38 feet front, finest location on Murray Hill, for sale at a great bargain; others, on and near 5th and Madison avs., furnished and unfurnished, $20,000 to $150,000; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, handsome brown-stone trimmings, in elegant order, well situated, all modern conveniences, with or without furniture; immediate possession. Apply on premises, No. 319 Henry-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in West 44th-st., near Broadway, 22x60x100; easy terms. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN EXCELLENT opportunity to purchase a fine residence one mile from railroad station. The dwelling is two stories, frame, with French roof, and contains thirteen rooms elegantly finished; is handsomely panneled with various colored hard woods, has two marble mantles, brick furnace, water in kitchen, &c. Also fine French roofed stable, with grounds comprising nearly five acres, handsomely improved, with hedge, lawn and garden. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—RESIDENCE, EVERY modern convenience; three acres, under highest cultivation; stable, carriage, cow and hen houses; cold grapery, stocked; a quantity of fruit and shade trees; two hydraulic rams, supplying house and fountain. Will exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, Orange Real Estate Agents.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE IN PART—A modern two-story and extension dwelling, (fifteen rooms,) carriage house, &c., with twelve lots, only five minutes from Glendale depot; terms easy. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.—THE HANDsome unfurnished three-story high-stoop brick house No. 506 7th-av., corner 41st-st., $1,500; do., No. 226 47th-st., $1,200; both half block from Broadway cars, in good order, all improvements; immediate possession. Apply to owner, No. 149 West 46th-st.

TO RENT IN POUGHKEEPSIE—A well-furnished house, pleasantly situated; rent moderate. Apply to CROSBY, OSTRANDER & JONES, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, or to Mr. FRANCIS K. STEVENS, No. 265 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—FOR ONE, TWO OR THREE YEARS, No. 15 West 20th-st.; 38x100; house brown stone, four stories; unfurnished; doctor's office reserved. Apply from 9 to 4.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—THE handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order, No. 158 West 45th-st. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THREE SPACIOUS STORES IN the new building of the New-York Dispensary, corner Centre and White sts. Also, the cellar and a fine, well-lighted upper floor. Apply at the office in the building, or to D. COLDEN MURRAY, Treasurer, No. 62 South-st., City.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL PRIVATE FAMIly, a neatly furnished house. Send particulars to Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

GREAT SALE OF STATUARY, MARBLE GOODS, BRONZES, &c.

The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 2 and 3, at 11 o'clock, each day, by order of SENIOR, PANDOLPHIN & CO., their superb importation of marble goods, copies of vases of Rome, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Etruscris, Greece, &c., some of which are of marvelous beauty.

Also, Vases, copies of the antique, chiseled when Time itself was young.

Statuary sculptured by eminent artists of Rome.

Also, copies of the world-renowned masterpieces of Italy and Greece.

Bronzes from the principal Parisian and Vienna artistic manufactures; Groups, Figures, Tripods, Vases, some of them remarkable for the antique beauty of their design.

Clocks—Bronze, Ormolu and Marble Clocks, beautiful specimens of the modern and Renaissance style.

Elegant Bronze and Ormolu Clocks, with full-length figure for niches, halls, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st., late No. 37 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, &c., &c., made to order by Messrs. Pottier & Stymus, and in splendid condition.

HENRY D. MINER will sell at auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, MONDAY, Nov. 1, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 112 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., elegant furniture of the latest and most beautiful design, made to order by the above celebrated manufacturers, comprising rosewood and gilt parlor suites in silk reps and satin, marquetaire inlaid cabinet, centre and side tables, flower stands and easy chairs to match, heavy reps and lace curtains, rosewood and gilt frame pier mirror and cornices, carved black walnut dining room suite in seven colored reps, rich carved black walnut buffet, extension table and silver case, carved black walnut bedroom suites, work and card tables, &c., &c. SCOTT DEEN, Attorney for mortgagee.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 1 P. M., at Brooklyn Navy Yard, by order of Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, Commandant, about 1,400 tons scrap iron.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AN AMERICAN LADY, OF EDUCATION and refinement, seeks a place as housekeeper for a widower, or to travel in Europe with a respectable family, where her acquaintance would be valuable, or would reside abroad to superintend the education of children; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EVERSON, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A PROTESTant girl as laundress or chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employer's residence, No. 240 Madison-av. Call Monday or Tuesday only, between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—FAMILY WASHING BY A competent laundress at her own home, who understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting. Call or address MARY RILLY, No. 329 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN DESIRING to go to California, offers her services to any lady desiring to go to San Francisco to assist in taking care of a child or an invalid. Address C. L. K., office of the New-York *Observer*, No. 37 Park-row.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation as coachman; City or country; has first-class reference; is a good and careful driver, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address B. G., No. 114 East 41st-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN A broker's office; one familiar with Wall-st. preferred; must be quick at figures and expert in handling money. Address, with references, Box No. 753 New-York Post Office. Salary moderate.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CALISTOGA COGNAC.

This pure BRANDY is now offered to the trade and consumers in quantities to suit the demand. It is highly recommended for its strict purity and delicacy of flavor, being manufactured from the product of selected grapes, and thoroughly refined. The trade and the public are invited to inspect it.

S. BRANNAN & CO., Sole Agents, No. 66 Broad-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A CLOSE CARRIAGE, IN GOOD order, made by Lawrence & Co. Can be seen at private stable, No. 18 East [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

GARDNER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 34 WEST 32D-ST.
Rev. DR. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

"ACCORDING TO GOLDSMITH" has become a proverb. Young men, you are wanted this week at GOLDSMITH'S College, Booth's building, 6th-av. and 23d-st. Circulars.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 333 4th-av.—103th year.
English, classical and primary departments; French, German, Drawing; pupils prepared for any college in the country; charge from the date of entrance; corps of thorough teachers. B. H. CAMPBELL, A.B., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
French and English Boarding and Day School FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st.
Was reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 21.
Address, personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 20. The class for boys under 12, connected with this school, reopened same date, at No. 63 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.
The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of November.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" NOW open. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGlish day school for little boys. Mrs. PARROTT, assisted by professors, continues to receive her pupils at No. 50 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Circulars at Lockwood's.

$5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, day and evening preparatory course; ladies department; private instruction; telegraphy, French, German and short hand. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 638 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 33d-st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, and an experienced teacher, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. O., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies, at Danbury, Conn.—Term commences Nov. 10. Apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Danbury, Conn.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

SOUTH ORANGE PRIORY, N. J.— French and English boarding and day school. Address Miss GALE.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 208 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS M. C. ARBUCKLE'S SELECT class for little girls, now open at No. 200 West 36th-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED GERMAN lady and successful teacher in German, French, the English branches, &c., with the best City references, wishes for one or two more engagements as visiting governess, or single lessons. Address TEACHER, No. 131 West 16th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED PARISIAN PROfessor, with the highest references, wishes a few more pupils in French; terms moderate. Address PROFESSOR, No. 345 (old No. 337) 4th-av.

PRACTICAL LESSONS IN FRENCH, German and Italian, (especially French,) in sixty lessons. No learning by heart, best pronunciation guaranteed. Office Nos. 384 and 386 Broome-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street; and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets, and that part between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that, in compliance with the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of the City of New-York, and to carry the alterations into effect," passed May 17, 1869, three-fifths being present, they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before the Honorable Albert Cardozo, Justice, in Room No. 13, second story, in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Broadway to the width of one hundred feet, and the straightening of the same, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York, in the manner provided by said act of said Legislature. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1869.

EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will apply to the Metropolitan Board of Excise on the 1st day of December for license to sell spirituous and malt liquors at No. 151 East 53d-st.
HARRY KNIGHTON,
AUGUSTUS C. WEBER.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost, to reduce stock, before removing to his new factory.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.— TO CONTRACTORS.—Notice is hereby given that the time for receiving proposals for sewers in Seventeenth-street, from Hudson River to and through Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-third-street, to near Tenth-avenue; and in Seventeenth-street, from Eleventh-avenue, to and through Tenth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, with branches, has been extended to 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, Nov. 4, 1869, until which hour proposals will continue to be received at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROB'T. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1869.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 382 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 382 Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, NOV. 1.
BENEFIT LADIES' AID SOCIETY, GERMAN HOSPITAL.
TALENT, VARIETY, REFINEMENT.
JAMES MACE IN HIS STATUES.
MACE IN A VIOLIN SOLO.
JAMES TAYLOR IN FRESH IMPERSONATIONS.
SEDGWICK IN MUSICAL SELECTIONS.
LEGGETT AND ALLEN IN DANCE.
DOUGHERTY IN A STUMP SPEECH.
Leopold and Geraldine on the Trapeze.
MISS ADA ALEXANDER IN NEW SONGS.
HUTCHINGSON, THE ACROBAT.
AN ARTISTIC HOST.
GREAT ENTERTAINMENT.
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT.
CHOICE ENTERTAINMENT.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, NOV. 1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.
OPENING NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3.
FIRST APPEARANCE in America of
Mme. CAROLINA BRIOL
and
Signor C. LEFRANC
in Verdi's favorite opera,
IL TROVATORE.

Full particulars in Monday's advertisement.
Box office now open for subscription.
The regular sale of tickets for the opening night continues THIS MORNING at Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SEVENTH WEEK.
MONDAY and EVERY EVENING except SATURDAY,
MISS BATEMAN
as
MARY WARNER.

MARY WARNER MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.

SATURDAY EVENING,
ENOCH ARDEN.

NOTICE.—In order to accommodate those residing in the suburbs and adjacent cities, the Box Sheet for MARY WARNER will be opened TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

Parties can address the box office of the theatre, inclosing the amount, and can rely on having the best disengaged seats reserved for them.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
ONE MORE WEEK—TWO MORE MATINEES OF THE THRILLING DRAMA,
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
ON MONDAY, Nov. 8,
The great new life-like drama,
POOR HUMANITY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MORE NOVELTY. ENTIRE CHANGE. WAITING FOR A VERDICT. Dancing and singing. Comic pantomime of the VILLAGE BARBER.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—ORCHESTRA OF 100.—Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor—At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Miss ALIDE TOPP, Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, Herr OLE BULL, Herr CARL ROSA, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Herr F. BERGNER and the ARION SOCIETY, will assist during the twenty-eighth season. Tickets for the six concerts and eighteen rehearsals may be procured at the principal music stores, and at Messrs. Seymour, Kennard & Hay's, No. 89 Liberty-st., and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway. Associate members' tickets, $10. Boxes in the body of the house will be offered to associate members for all the concerts and rehearsals on presentation of their tickets at the Academy of Music, Saturday, Nov. 6, at 9 A. M. Price $20 per box. Proscenium boxes will be sold at No. 70 Union-place on and after Oct. 30. Large boxes, $100; small boxes, $50, exclusive of tickets of admission.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 28 EAST 14TH-st., between Union-square and 5th-av. Second year. Just open. The best and promptest method for singing solos in all languages and concerted music; also lessons in Italian language. The office is open daily from 9 to 5 P. M. Evening classes for gentlemen are commencing now. Mme. GAZZANIGA and Mr. ALBITES, instructors and directors. Circulars to be had at all music stores.

LIGHT GYMNASTICS—WITH MUSIC, for ladies, lads and misses; particular care with invalids. Gymnastics and fencing for gentlemen. Instruction in classes and private lessons. No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., second floor, or at the residence of pupils. Address, for circulars, Professor H. GEBHARD.

TRENOR'S FIRST SOIREE DANsante THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 1.—These select soirees are open to former patrons and families of respectability, who can obtain tickets at the Academy Rooms, Lyric Hall, Nos. 721 to 727 6th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings. Fifth-av. stages now pass the door.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Light Gymnastics, under Dr. Martin, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.; all fashionable dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12 M.
VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Saturday, Nov. 6, 7½ A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (Via Nassau,)..Nov. 4
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE..........Nov. 11
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE..........Nov. 18
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Nov. 10.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Nov. 25.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, ED. WHITEHURST, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES..........NELSON.....Saturday, Nov. 6
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER.....Saturday, Nov. 13
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 4th November, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Price of passage reduced to $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MINNETONKA will sail 11th November.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SHRUBS, PLANTS, FRUITS, HALF PRICE.—As we have to close out this Fall, we make the following unprecedented offer:
100 best Shrubs, in 20 kinds, $12; 100 Herbaceous Plants, 20 kinds, $10; 100 Roses, 20 kinds, $12 50; 100 Bulbous Roots, 20 kinds, $5; 100 small fruits, including Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, &c., $5. Send for special circular.
PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 154 EAST 25th-st., New-York. Cord and kindling wood constantly on hand. Oak, hickory and pine wood in large or small quantities. All orders by post delivered with dispatch, free of cartage. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

WANTED.—TWENTY BALES OF CANTON plait wanted in bond. State price, &c., to Mr. GEORGE, care of Robert McMeney, 411 Broadway.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY—HALF OF an improved lot for sale. Call on owner, WM. H. JOHNSON, No. 1 Centre-st., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MONDAY, NOV. 1,
First appearance of
THE GREAT
ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE OF
REAL
BEDOUIN ARABS,
BEDOUIN ARABS,
BEDOUIN ARABS,
BEDOUIN ARABS,
BEDOUIN ARABS,
comprising
TWENTY
GENUINE
CHILDREN
OF THE DESERT,
who will appear in their characteristic
PICTURESQUE GROUPINGS,
LIVING PYRAMIDS
and
ATHLETIC FEATS,
presenting one of the most
NOVEL, UNIQUE
and
EFFECTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS
ever offered the public.

The entire strength of THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE will also be brought forward in DIVERSIFIED FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP and ACROBATIC SKILL, the whole forming an UNPARALLELED COMBINATION OF MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTIONS!

Admission, 50 cents; children under 10 years, 25 cents. To Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

REV. W. H. MILBURN,
The eloquent "Blind Preacher," will deliver his new Lecture on
A BLIND MAN'S EXPERIENCE IN SEARCH OF SIGHT,
AT STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.

Those who remember the thrilling interest excited by "What a Blind Man Saw in England," "Sargeant S. Prentiss," &c., will require no other inducement to attend and enjoy a like treat on this occasion.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

No reserved seats. May be obtained at the bookstores on Broadway, or of Dr. Colton, No. 19 Cooper Institute, and at the door. Open at 7, commence at 7¾ o'clock.

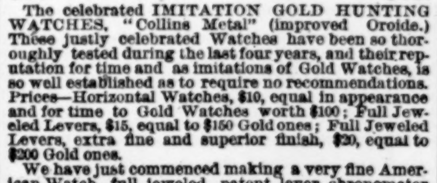
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES AT STEINWAY HALL.
LAST LECTURE,
WHIFFIN VS. SNIFFIN,
A BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 1.
Reserved seats can be had at Steinway Hall and at the theatre ticket offices.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident Professors have been added to the able corps of instructors.
TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE ELEMENTARY CLASSES, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., at the General Conservatory offices, NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
"THE NINE MUSES,"
By JOSEPH FAGNANI.
From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Evening from 7 to 10.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

$10. $20.



$15. $25.

The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS SET IN GOLD.

We are now making Jewelry of the California Diamonds. These are real stones of great brilliancy and hardness, and cannot be distinguished from the genuine stones, even by good judges. They are particularly brilliant at night by artificial light, do not scratch or become dull by use, and retain their brilliancy for an indefinite time. The following are the prices:

Ladies' and Gents' Finger Rings, single stones, one carat weight..........$5 each
Gents' Pins, single stone, according to the size of the stone..........$4 to $6
Ladies' Cluster Pins..........$7 50
Ladies' Cluster Earrings..........$7

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FOUR P. M.
D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES EVERY MORNING from the foot of Harrison-st. at 8½, 34th-st. at 9 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's Point and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays. N. B.—The boat will discontinue her trips on Tuesday, the 2d.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.— The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 2:45 o'clock daily, and foot of 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and all landings daily, at 3:15 and 3:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N.R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALbany and Troy, connecting with railroads from all points, from Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS. —The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW-YORK, (European Plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker.—Good rooms from $5 to $7 per week. Single rooms $1 per day. GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR. ....Proprietor
THIRD WEEK.
EXCITEMENT INCREASING.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
EDMUND FALCONER,
EDMUND FALCONER,
EDMUND FALCONER,
In his successful Irish military drama,
CHARLES O'MALLEY,
CHARLES O'MALLEY,
CHARLES O'MALLEY,
founded on the popular romance,
THE IRISH DRAGOON,
THE IRISH DRAGOON,
THE IRISH DRAGOON.
THE PROCESSION, THE DUEL, THE BATTLE, INFANTRY,
ARTILLERY,
and troop of
MOUNTED DRAGOONS
ON REAL HORSES,
WITH THEIR SPLENDID BRASS BAND.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
ADMISSION..........50 CENTS

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 P. M.
In consequence of APPROACHING NOVELTIES, the following pieces can only be presented as announced:
MONDAY, Nov. 1—first time this season—Tom Taylor's sterling Comedy of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
TUESDAY, Nov. 2—fourth time—THE HEIR AT LAW.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3—last time—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THURSDAY, Nov. 4—last time—AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
FRIDAY, Nov. 5—last time—THE HEIR AT LAW.
SATURDAY, Nov. 6—last time for the present—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
A NEW COMEDY, by the author of CASTE, is in course of preparation.
DUE NOTICE will be given of the first appearance of Mr. LESTER WALLACK, who will act, during his series of performances, TWO ORIGINAL CHARACTERS, in addition to several of his well-known and favorite impersonations.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TAMMANY. TAMMANY.
TO-MORROW, MONDAY, NOV. 1,
VERY GREAT ATTRACTION.
FIRST JOINT APPEARANCE IN TEN YEARS of the world-famed
HANLON BROTHERS,
HANLON BROTHERS,
WILLIAM HANLON, ALFRED HANLON,
GEORGE HANLON, FREDERICK HANLON,
EDWARD HANLON,
and the boys
VICTOR, FRANCIS, AND JULIEN.
The Directors take great pleasure in presenting this celebrated family, and beg to state that their engagement is at the LARGEST HONORARIA ever paid any company of Gymnastic Stars in the world.
THE HANLON BROTHERS will perform the GREAT ACT of the Hanlons, which has been for eight months in preparation.
ITS FIRST PUBLIC PERFORMANCE,
LE CHAPEAU MAGIQUE,
DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT,
BY THE HANLON MIDGETS.
First appearance of the Famous Irish Comic Singer,
THE GREAT CARLETON,
THE GREAT CARLETON.
First appearance of several additional NEW STARS.
ENTIRELY NEW PANTOMIME BY THE LAURIS.
THE PIERROT BALLET.
TO-MORROW (Monday), Opening of the New Ticket Office and Family Circle.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

STEINWAY HALL—WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1869.—WM. H. POPE will recite (from memory) Byron's immortal poem Manfred, with original music, by Geo. W. Morgan. Tickets $1. Secure your seats. No extra charge.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.— Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Company, manufacturers of first-class Organs only. The largest assortment in the country, at lowest prices, which are fixed and uniform: $50 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PIANO-FORTES.—SECOND-HAND PIanos, comprising square, upright and grand, of various makers, all in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI BEGS to inform his friends and the public at large that he will resume his lessons in the Art of Singing. For particulars apply at his residence No. 75 Lexington-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST.,
(Madison-square.)
An elegant suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining room and three large bedrooms, all connecting, with private table. Location and accommodations unsurpassed. References given and required.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, well warmed and replete with conveniences, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family private; references required. Address, with name, J. C., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.—A four-story first-class house, admirably situated between 5th and 6th avs., will let suites of apartments or single rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without board, to reliable parties. Inquire at No. 50 West 28th-st. N. B.—References given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties desiring first-class accommodations. Private table only. References required. Apply at No. 31 West 16th-st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY REsiding in their own house, desire to let one or two elegantly-furnished apartments, with superior board or with private table. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy Park Hotel.

NO. 52 EAST 20TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without board; house and location very desirable; private family; references.

ROOMS EN SUITE, WITH OR WITHout private table; also, a few rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 52 Union-place, one door above 17th-st.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM Park-av.—Handsomely furnished front room on the second floor, with modern conveniences, to let with board. Inquire at No. 102 East 35th-st.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, FURNISHED, with board; bed and sitting room on second floor; best references given and required. Apply at No. 97 Clinton-place.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Two handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, with board. A room also for a single gentleman.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home fare at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; two furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREvoort House, one or two rooms on second or third floors, with private table preferred, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 51 EAST 10TH-ST., (NO. 8 BREvoort-place,) two doors west of Broadway, newly and elegantly furnished rooms to let, convenient to stages, cars and places of amusement. Reference.

NO. 55 WEST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A parlor extension, (well adapted for two persons,) handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board.

ROOMS WITH BOARD ON UNION-place.—Second floor nicely furnished. Parties desiring choice rooms will please apply to Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

HALL BEDROOM TO LET TO A gentleman, without board. Call at No. 100 East 29th-st., corner of 4th-av.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A VERY FINE suite of second story rooms to let, with or without board; handsomely furnished; references.

NO. 104 WEST 38TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms to let, with board; house and location first class.

NO. 45 EAST 18TH-ST.—TO LET, VERY pleasant rooms, with board; near Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—A HANDSOME second floor to let, separately or together, with or without a private table. References exchanged.

PARLOR FLOOR, FURNISHED, TO rent, without board, suitable for physician or dentist. Apply at No. 236 East 50th-st.

NO. 22 WEST 16TH-ST.—SUITE OF parlors and dining room, with or without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS DESIRABLE rooms with or without board. No. 352 West 34th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY THREE GENTLEMEN, IN a private family, with board, a sitting room and a double bed and a sitting room adjoining, between 12th and 34th sts. and 3d and 7th avs. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, M. R. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN wants a pleasant room, with a private table for breakfast and tea, in a family where there are no boarders or but few. Address, stating terms, with particulars, D., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find good board for the Fall and Winter, and light. $7 per week. Address M. E., Kenyon, Ulster County, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The *Hebrew National*, a new Jewish journal published in London, gives the statistics of the Jews in the world. There are 6,000,000 Jews in the world, one-half of whom live in Europe. America contains 260,000.

The rectory of Pensthorpe, in England, just conferred on Rev. S. DENDY, is described as being worth £50 a year. It comprises twelve inhabitants, and contains no church.

Half a dozen clergymen of Bucyrus, Ohio, have united in a protest against "promiscuous dancing, at any time and anywhere, as an amusement," and add the request that they be not hereafter invited to any place or entertainment where dancing will be allowed.

The marriage fees now-a-days are somewhat different from those of the "olden time." Fifty years ago a minister in Otis received as a fee a peck of potatoes. *Per contra*, a Pittsfield clergyman was paid $50 the other day for the same service.

Rev. C. C. TATE, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Columbus, Ohio, is on trial for breaking the law of his church by "having a surpliced choir, and allowing that choir to sing the psalms and hymns on their way to and from their places in church." He is further charged with violating his ordination vow in declining to obey the "godly admonition" of his Bishop forbidding him to have such a choir.

The clergymen, according to the *Christian Advocate*, cost the United States $12,000,000 annually; the criminals, $40,000,000; the lawyers, $70,000,000; intoxicating beverages, $500,000,000.

At a large meeting of the Clergy held in Dublin, Ireland, it was decided that the laity have the right to act upon questions of doctrine and discipline.

Rev. HENRY BOEHM is the oldest living Methodist itinerant minister. He is in the 95th year of his age, and has preached for sixty-nine years.

Rev. R. MORGAN, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Northfield, has been elected Chaplain of the Vermont House of Representatives.

The number of votes so far reported for and against lay delegation in the Methodist Episcopal Church Conferences are as follows: Total votes cast, 3,063; for, 2,470; against, 593.

The time for holding the Methodist State Convention of the churches in Connecticut has been changed from the 17th and 18th to the 24th and 25th of November.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church are holding their sessions in Cincinnati.

A National Baptists' Convention is to meet at St. Louis Nov. 2.

Thus far sixty-two New School and sixty Old School Presbyteries have voted in favor of reunion. No Presbytery has yet placed itself in the negative.

Rev. Dr. H. N. PIERCE has been elected Missionary Bishop of Arkansas and Indian Territory by the Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops.

New Methodist churches have been dedicated at Bristol, Ill., Chesterfield, Mich., Williston, Vt., Franklin, Ind., Thomson, Ill., Clarence, Iowa, New-Springville, S. I., and Mechanicsburg, Penn.

Rev. E. HALLEY, of Richmond, Vt., has accepted the unanimous call extended to him by the Seventh-street Congregational Church, Cincinnati.

There was quite recently a lively demand for tracts at a Western settlement, and the Tract Society felt convinced that a great revival must be going on there. At last it leaked out that the settlers were using the documents to paper their log cabins with.

Mr. J. RICH, of Boston, has offered to give $100,000, provided a like sum can be raised from other sources, for the building of the Boston Methodist Theological Seminary.

A call has been issued for an Ohio State Christian Convention, to meet at Columbus Nov. 30, and continue in session three days. This Convention is to consist of the pastors of each Evangelical church in Ohio, one lay member from each church and two delegates from each Christian Association in the State.

The cornerstone of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Troy, was laid on the 19th inst. The church will cost $40,000 and is erected entirely at the expense of Mr. F. W. FARNHAM, of that city.

The Bishop of Calcutta writes to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, stating that he has received into the communion of the Church of England, at their own request, 7,000 of the disaffected native converts at Chota Nagpore, who have been under the charge of the Gossner's Lutheran Mission.

The new Catholic cathedral now being built in Brooklyn, N. Y., will cost $2,000,000, and will seat 15,000 persons.

There is but one Lutheran Church in Albany or Rochester, and none in Schenectady, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Auburn, Buffalo, Elmira or Watertown.

A new Lutheran meeting house was consecrated at Hagerstown, Md., on the 3d inst., by the church recently organized there. Cost $24,000.

Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., preached at the Shawmut-avenue Baptist Church at Lowell a week or two ago.

Rev. JAMES KENT STONE, D. D., late President of Hobart College at Geneva, N. Y., denies, through Rev. Dr. POTTER, of Grace Church, in this City, that he has either "renounced the tenets of the Protestant Episcopal Church," or "become a convert to Romanism."

Rev. Dr. VINTON, of St. Mark's Church, N. Y., has accepted a call from the Immanuel Episcopal Church in Boston.

There are now over 100 students in the Theological Seminary and University at Chicago preparing for the ministry. Their average age is twenty-five years.

Rev. L. S. SPAULDING was dismissed from the pastoral charge of the Congregational Church in Essex, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The oldest Congregational church in Nebraska was organized in 1865. There are now fourteen churches, with 369 members; an increase of 100 during the year.

Rev. S. LUCKY, D. D., of the East Genesee Conference, (Methodist,) one of the Regents of the University of the State of New-York, and editor of the *Christian Advocate* from 1836 to 1840, has just died.

The Second Anniversary Institute of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 30 to Nov. 3. Dr. E. O. HAVEN, President of the Northwestern University, will preach the Anniversary Sermon. Rev. Dr. PIERCE, Rev. J. H. VINCENT, Bishop SIMPSON and prominent laymen will take part in the exercises.

A Methodist minister in East Cambridge, Mass., had some converts who wished to be immersed. Accordingly he appointed a time to administer the rite in the Charles River. The time came, and so did a large congregation. But the tide was out, and as it was thought hardly scriptural to immerse in mud, the ceremony was deferred. The reverend gentleman had consulted his almanac but had taken the time of New-York instead of Boston for high tide.

In the Punjab, the extreme northern portion of India, thirty years ago, there was not a Christian man, and where twenty years ago there were only forty missionaries for 17,000,000 inhabitants, or one to 400,000, there are now churches with more than 3,000 Christians, and schools with over 10,000 scholars.

The orthodox Congregational denomination in Massachusetts comprises 500 churches, 80,067 communicants and 601 ministers. Its benevolent contributions for 1869 amount to $300,092 80.

A lady has presented the Baptist Church at Amherst, N. H., with a parsonage.

A call, signed by upward of sixty persons, has been issued for a State Convention to meet Nov. 3 and 4, at Oskaloosa, Iowa, to form a State Association to aid in the effort so to amend the United States Constitution as to secure an explicit acknowledgment of Almighty God and of the Christian religion.

A lecture was delivered Wednesday night, at the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, in this City, by Rev. C. B. FROTHINGHAM, on the subject, "A Reformer of the Fifteenth Century —SAVONARDA the Père HYACINTHE of his Time."

The fortieth anniversary of the New-Jersey Baptist Convention commenced its session at Hightstown, N. J., Oct. 27. D. M. WILSON was elected President for the ensuing year, and T. G. WRIGHT preached the annual sermon.

The Essex City Sunday School Convention met at Orange, N. J., on the 27th. From the report we find that there are in that county 158 schools, 662 officers, 3,015 teachers and 24,657 scholars. The united libraries number 52,526 volumes. The expenditures for the schools during the last year amounted to $15,516 53, and for benevolent purposes to $16,425 09.

It is rather striking to look at the statistics and see what Christians are giving for foreign missions. Taking the average of the last two years of receipts and membership, and we have as the average individual gifts:

	Members.	Per Member.
Presbyterian Board	257,635	$1 08
American Board	463,602	1 03
Reformed Board	58,262	93
Episcopal Board	196,000	31½
Methodist Board	1,060,265	23½
Baptist Board	1,000,000	18

Rev. W. B. SPRAGUE, D. D., one of the most distinguished Presbyterian ministers, has resigned his pastoral charge of the church in Albany, which he has held for more than forty years.

There is a secret society in Spain, composed of about 3,000 Christians, meeting in secret places, with signs and passwords, solemnly pledged to renounce the Church of Rome and circulate the Gospel of Christ. They are printing the Bible secretly.

The Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, known as the "Old Swedes' Church," has been entirely renovated. The house was built in 1700 with bricks imported from Sweden for that purpose. It was originally Lutheran, and its pulpit was supplied by Swedish ministers, but when the use of the Swedish language ceased, the congregation joined the Episcopal Church.

Bishop POTTER during the fifteen years of his episcopate has confirmed 41,000 persons, admitted 400 to holy orders, and has traveled upward of 120,000 miles. During this time the diocese has contributed almost $5,000,000 for charitable and church purposes.

Rev. R. F. CLARKE, Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Oxford, has joined the communion of the Church of Rome.

Mr. S. A. HITCHCOCK, of Broomfield, Mass., has given $40,000 to endow the Hebrew Professorship at Andover Seminary.

The venerable HEMAN BANGS, of the Methodist Church, is sinking rapidly at his residence in New-Haven.

The First Baptist Church at Pendleton Hill, North Stonington, Conn., is again without a pastor. Elder DODD, who was performing the duties of pastor for his board, "struck" recently for his clothes, and his demand not being acceded to, he resigned.

The Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Boston are actively at work rebuilding their church edifice, which was demolished by the gale in September.

Rev. Dr. MURDOCH is the new pastor of the Third Congregational Church, New-Haven.

Rev. R. M. BENSON, M. A., incumbent of St. John the Evangelist, Oxford, and a prominent Ritualist, has been holding a "Retreat" at his monastery in Marston-street, Oxford. During its continuance the brethren give themselves up to fasting and prayer, maintaining the strictest silence and reserve. The services in the monastery chapel are incessant. The whole of the brethren are clothed in long black cassocks, confined at the waist by a cord, and wear large black felt hats.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Close of the Exhibition—Presentations and Addresses.

The annual Fair of the American Institute for 1869 closed last evening with grand *eclat*. Long before the time announced for the closing exercises crowds of people began to fill the rink, so that by 8 o'clock there could have been no less than four thousand visitors at the exhibition. At that hour Mr. ORESTES CLEVELAND announced from the platform that His Honor Mayor HALL, who was expected to deliver the final address, had been unexpectedly called out of the City in consequence of illness in his family, but that his place would be supplied by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, who had already delivered the opening address. He then introduced Mr. GREELEY whose appearance was the signal for a burst of applause.

Mr. GREELEY remarked that notwithstanding the inconvenience of location the exhibition was a great success, for daily and nightly it had been crowded during its continuance. They had also been agreeably disappointed in the character of the exhibition, which was mainly due to the fact that there never before, on the continent, had been collected so large and varied a stock of the products of woolen industry. Woolen fabrics had come from the shores of the Pacific, as well as from Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri and other parts which were wildernesses ten years ago; and he expected that before twenty years would have elapsed the unknown regions of the West would have their wool growers and manufacturers. He spoke in the highest terms of the many steam engines on exhibition; the new patent Positive Motion Loom, which he considered the greatest improvement yet made; the spinning machines and the electrical engine, which had demonstrated that electricity could be used as a motive power—a power that, in his opinion, would yet supersede the use of steam. He defended the judges who decided on the awards from any charges of partiality which might be brought against them, and said that though there might be a few awards which seemed to have been partial, yet he believed all would be the result of conscientious conviction. In conclusion, he observed that in the year 1876, on the centennial anniversary of the day of Independence, they hoped to open the grandest exhibition the world ever saw, to show that during the lapse of those hundred years, America had worked out her independence, not only in a political but in an industrial sense. Mr. GREELEY's remarks were received with loud applause.

Mr. N. KINGSBURY, Superintendent of the Wool Industry Department, in a short address, then presented to the American Institute a handsome national flag, manufactured by the American Bunting Company, at Lowell, Mass., and presented to the Institute by THEODORE POLHEMUS & Co., agents of that company.

The Hon. Mr. CLEVELAND, Chairman of the Board of Managers, received the flag, and on the part of the institution, thanking the Messrs. POLHEMUS & Co., through Mr. KINGSBURY, for the kind present. He referred in commendatory terms to the various articles placed on exhibition, and as an instance of the energy of the managers to satisfy the wishes of the people, he remarked that they had just introduced to the audience, the Hon. HORACE GREELEY, the greatest curiosity in New-York, (laughter,) and a true American production. He also thanked the gentlemen who had spoken in the building during the continuance of the fair, and concluded his observations by saying that Mr. KINGSBURY would present Mr. GREELEY with a flag, and what was more interesting still, an excellent overcoat, so that he might discard his antiquated old white one.

Mr. KINGSBURY then presented Mr. GREELEY with a piece of overcoat cloth, the gift of Mr. MCINTOSH, President of the Germania Mills, Holyoke, Mass. It would preserve the wearer, he said, from the chilling blasts of Winter, and would not be unbecoming to him in the new and responsible office to which the people were about to call him. (Great cheering.) Mr. GREELEY was also presented with a flag manufactured by the United States Bunting Company, of Lowell, Mass.

On receiving the coat and bunting, Mr. GREELEY said he hoped to see the flag ever float over a united nation, growing stronger every year, not merely in numbers or wealth, but, strongest of all, in the strong hands of its laborers and in the skill and intelligence of its manufacturing and mechanical operatives.

Mr. GATES, of the *Manufacturers' Review & Industrial Record*, then presented Mr. KINGSBURY, on the part of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, with a service of silver, twenty-seven pieces in all.

Mr. KINGSBURY replied in a neat address accepting the gift, after which the lists of awards were read. The large medal of honor, the highest prize at the exhibition, given only for the newest and most useful invention, was awarded to Mr. J. W. LYALL, inventor of the Positive Motion Loom. The electric engine, the Broome sewing machine, BURLEIGH'S Pneumatic Drill, and other inventions were awarded first medal and diploma. No report was made nor were medals awarded on steam engines and boilers, as the Judges have not been able to complete their duties.

Theft of Jewelry.

PROSPERO MARTINEZ, of No. 14 Grand-street, made a complaint before Justice DODGE yesterday, that SILAS BUTLER had stolen from him a diamond ring, a gold ring and a gold chain, all worth $150. It was stated that he had dropped the articles on the floor, and they had been picked up by the chambermaid, and placed under the pillow in the presence of BUTLER, who had then been left alone in the room, and when the apartment was next entered the property was gone. BUTLER denied his guilt, but was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

LOCAL POLITICS.

General Sigel and the Turners.

The Turner Society (association of German gymnasts) of this City have sent the following appeal to the different Turner Societies of this State, for the support of General FRANZ SIGEL, the Republican Candidate for Secretary of State at the coming election:

All hail! Turners! General FRANZ SIGEL, the hero of Pea Ridge, Carthage, and other fields, the German champion of popular liberty, has been nominated for Secretary of State.

To us, Germans, and especially to Turners, has thus been offered an opportunity to show that we stand together like one man, where there is a chance given, to secure to the German spirit, to civil and religious liberty, its due political influence.

Our Association therefore resolved, in a meeting held on the 16th inst., to work for the election of General SIGEL, both inside and outside of the Association, whose member he has been for the last twenty years. Turners! SIGEL'S merits for the German element of America and for the Republic are sufficiently known to you; his probity and ability have been proved, and are elevated above praise. We therefore may hope and expect that you will, like us, united and without distinction of party, not only vote for him, but also work with all your power, that in the election struggle on the 2d day of November, 1869, he may become victorious.

Action of the Long Island German Workingmen's Union.

The Long Island German Workingmen's Union has unanimously adopted the following resolutions indorsing General FRANZ SIGEL for Secretary of State:

Resolved, That the German Workingmen's Union of Long Island sees in the nomination of FRANZ SIGEL the first victory of approaching reform in politics, caused by the pressure the united workingmen have already exercised on one of the parties.

Resolved, That we are united, as one man, for the election of FRANZ SIGEL, the patriot, the champion of liberty in both hemispheres, the honest German, and that we will spare neither trouble nor expense to gain this victory.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every member of the Workingmen's Party to represent FRANZ SIGEL'S name everywhere on election day, and not to relax his endeavors in order that that day, by the handsomest victory, may become one of the most memorable in the history of the Republic.

German Republican Mass Meetings.

A well-attended German Republican mass meeting of the voters of the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards was held at Milleman's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, last night, Dr. HARTWIG GERCKE presiding. Addresses were made by the Chairman, Dr. H. HOLST, Judge WHITE, the Republican candidate for Assemblyman of the Eleventh Assembly District, Mr. M. ELLINGER and others. The resolutions of the late German Republican mass meeting held at the Cooper Institute were read and unanimously adopted with applause.

Another enthusiastic German Republican mass meeting of the voters of the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards was held at the Harmony Rooms, on Essex-street, last night, Mr. ANDREW WILLMANN presiding. The resolutions of the late German Republican mass meeting held at the Cooper Institute were approved by the meeting, which was addressed by Messrs. AUGUSTUS KOCH, Captain J. C. F. BEYLAND, JOHN STRAUBENMUELLER and CHARLES GOEPP, the Republican candidate for Judge of the Superior Court. The meeting gave three cheers to the candidates on the Republican ticket and then adjourned.

E. C. Benedict Declines the Nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The following letter from ERASTUS C. BENEDICT was transmitted to the Chairman of the Republican Judiciary Committee yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Your communication, this day received, is my first official notification of my nomination for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, by the action of the two great organizations into which the Republican Party in this City has been so long divided. I beg you to believe that I am grateful for it, not only as a united expression of confidence, but also as an evidence that divisions, which ought never to have existed, are about to come to an end. I cannot, however, see that any good can be answered by the use of my name at this time, and I must therefore most respectfully decline the nomination.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
E. C. BENEDICT.

JOHN H. WHITE, Chairman Judiciary Committee.

Constitutional Union and Workingmen's Democratic Nominations.

The following nominations have been made by the above organizations. Most of the names, as will be seen, are among the nominees of the Tammany or Democratic Union parties:

District-Attorney, Theodore E. Tomlinson.
Supervisor, Jacob Cohen.
Justice Supreme Court, Thomas W. Clerke.
Justice Superior Court, Martin T. McMahon.
Justice Superior Court, Charles Goepp.
Justice Superior Court, (to fill vacancy,) Samuel C. Read.
Judge Court of Common Pleas, Frederick W. Loew.
Judge Marine Court, Thomas W. Kearney.
Surrogate, Robert C. Hutchings.
Recorder, John K. Hackett.
Coroner, Nelson W. Young.

SENATORS.

Fourth District, William M. Tweed.
Fifth District, Ignatius Flynn.
Sixth District, Thomas J. Creamer.
Seventh District, Richard O'Brien.
Eighth District, Meyer Stern.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Terence Duffy.	12.	George Elliott.
2.	Dennis Burns.	13.	Richard Flanagan.
3.	Michael Smith.	14.	Luke F. Cozzens.
4.	Wm. McMahon.	15.	
5.	Christoph'r Johnson.	16.	Francis R. Purcell.
6.	Thomas Brady.	17.	George W. Plunkett.
7.	No nomination.	18.	Step'n Geoghegban.
8.	Charles L. Morris.	19.	Roswell D. Hatch.
9.	Jas. D. McClelland.	20.	Patrick McGovern.
10.	Christopher Flecke.	21.	Wm. H. McCarthy.
11.	John Kerns.		

Look Out for Repeaters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The facilities afforded to unprincipled agents of a corrupt party in multiplying their votes by means of fraudulent registration, as also the impunity with which such frauds can be perpetrated under our present *régime*, is tolerably well understood; but on former occasions a discreet secrecy was observed in these nefarious operations, which, during the registration now in progress, is deemed altogether unnecessary.

I have it from an eyewitness that a dozen ruffians entered the barroom of a hotel in the Tenth Ward, and called for a sheet of paper, which they divided into twelve pieces, on each of which they wrote a name and address, giving one to each of the gang, with full instructions as to the manner of procuring their assumed names to be duly registered. An individual—one of many who were witnesses to the transaction—took the trouble to follow a detachment of these immaculate voters, and, sure enough, he saw them safe into an office where registration was going on.

I may add that I have just conversed with a gentleman who has canvassed the whole of the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Districts, who assures me that there are not more than 900 legitimate voters embraced in those districts, although he feels confident that near 3,000 ballots will be cast next Tuesday.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
VIATOR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1869.

The Ninth Assembly District—Mr. Bergen's Constituents Seek Information.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned have been greatly amused by the reply of Mr. BERGEN to Mr. FALCONER, published in your issue of Saturday. Mr. BERGEN appears to have a very great antipathy to answering questions, a very bad sign in a candidate soliciting the suffrages of his fellow-citizens for a seat in the Legislature. He says that he is a foreman bricklayer in the employ of one of the gas companies, earning his day's wages, "nothing more, nothing less," and if any man ought to have a claim on the working classes, he ought to have. What for? What bill did he ever introduce? What measure did he ever advocate that should entitle him to the support of the working classes? We never heard of any. He himself does not refer to any. Now, we desire to call Mr. BERGEN'S attention to his statement that he is a workingman receiving his day's wages, &c., admitting the truth of that statement, how can he leave his family and go to Albany for $3 a day, and how can he go around the Ninth Assembly District, asking crowds to drink in every barroom, even opening wine to assemblages of sixty or seventy men. Does Mr. BERGEN or the Manhattan Gas Company foot these bills?

THOS. H. STEWART,
EDWARD PALMER,
EDWARD LACKEY,
JAS. STAFFORD,
HENRY BOWMAN,
Executive Committe, Ninth Ward Constitutional Union Association.

Mandamus to the Supreme Court to Compel the Registry of a Naturalized Citizen.

In the case of MICHAEL GILFOIL, who obtained a writ of *mandamus*, as already published in the TIMES, from Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, to compel the Board of Registry of the Second District of the Fourteenth Ward, composed of JAMES A. EARLY, FRANCIS MANGIN, JAMES DUNN and EDWARD KIERNAN, to show cause on Saturday morning, why his, GILFOIL'S, name should not be placed on the Registry, the parties appeared at the appointed time in Court and explained that they had been mistaken in their man. They said they had become satisfied that Mr. GILFOIL was entitled to be registered, and they had entered his name accordingly. The writ of *mandamus* was therefore discharged.

Illegal Registration.

PATRICK MCKENNA was yesterday committed by Justice DODGE for illegal registration in the Seventh District of the Eighteenth Ward. He had made oath that he was a legal resident of the district but the same night appeared at the Eighteenth Precinct Station House asking lodgings, on the ground that he had no home.

Fifteenth Assembly District.

At a meeting of the Republicans of this District last evening, Dr. HOBER, the Republican nominee for the Assembly, declined in favor of HOWARD WHITFIELD, the Workingmen's candidate.

Fifth Senatorial District.

At a meeting of citizens of this district, held last evening, JAMES MICHALES, Jr., was nominated for Senator as the Citizens' candidate.

Disgraceful Political Warfare.

A truck decorated with bunting and transparencies, and carrying a bell and brass band, run through the Fifth Senatorial District, by friends of IGNATIUS FLYNN, nominee of Mozart and other Democratic organizations, opposed to the Ring, has been several times attacked by rowdies. At the corner of Greene and Broome streets, about noon, Saturday, fifteen or twenty desperadoes caught the horses by their heads, tried to overturn the wagon and throw its occupants violently out, and finally tore off all the decorations and bunting. It is certainly creditable to FLYNN'S friends that there was not a case of justifiable homicide to record.

THE REGISTRY.

The Total Number of Votes Registered in New-York and Brooklyn.

The registration of voters for the November election finally closed at 9 o'clock last evening, and the following table shows the result in New-York City:

Wards.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 29.	Oct. 30.	Total.
1	1240	366	624	483	2913
2	137	....	130	88	355
3	282	56	251	399	988
4	1133	748	1462	925	4268
5	899	361	1294	780	3334
6	1691	914	2071	1610	6286
7	1895	1895	2253	1513	7556
8	1438	931	2833	1720	6922
9	2006	941	3588	2156	8691
10	1961	560	1857	1099	5477
11	2433	776	3844	1804	8857
12	1898	431	2477	1435	6231
13	966	858	1838	1094	4756
14	1516	893	1474	1072	4955
15	1164	597	1805	1601	5167
16	1811	966	2263	1631	6671
17	3497	1123	4829	2484	11933
18	2498	826	4611	1923	9858
19	2110	763	3589	2157	8619
20	2412	1884	3095	1967	9358
21	3482	1399	3580	2995	11456
22	1985	1423	3194	1918	8520
Total	38,454	18,911	52,962	32,844	143,171

The total registration prior to the general election last year was 169,079, as appears from the official record in the Police telegraph office, showing a decrease of 25,908 this year.

Mr. WILLIAM TRUSLOW, of No. 242 East Twenty-eighth-street, and Inspector of Registry in the First District of the Twenty-first Ward, was assaulted on his way home last night by unknown men and brutally beaten. The gang escaped.

The Registry in Brooklyn.

Wards.	No. Reg. last year.	Registration.	Wards.	No. Reg. last year.	Registration.
1	1509	1093	12	3620	3422
2	2103	1531	13	3751	2863
3	2100	1690	14	3613	2998
4	2808	2443	15	2925	2482
5	3861	3169	16	4206	3446
6	5199	4159	17	2867	2857
7	3751	2956	18	1483	1238
8	1578	1353	19	2270	1768
9	2349	2053	20	3844	2293
10	5996	4686	21	3183	3368
11	4092	2964	22	1939	1563
Total				69247	54331

A decrease in the registration from last year of 14,916.

The German Emigrants on Ward's Island—Official Visit of the Commissioners and German Consul to the Institutions There—Dinner, Toasts and Speeches.

Yesterday afternoon a party of fifty gentlemen, composed of the Commissioners of Emigration, the German Consul of New-York and other notables, visited Ward's Island on an inspection tour, concluding their trip with a sumptuous entertainment and the usual complement of speeches. The visit was made to afford German visitors in particular an opportunity of seeing how the emigrants of their nationality were faring, and also out of respect to the interest which the German Government has taken in the subject of emigration from its shores to this country. Prominent in the party were Hon. G. C. Verplanck, Johannes Roesing, Consul North German Confederation, Count Bolesbaski, Henry Oelrichs, William Maier, Professor Charles A. Joy, Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, Drs. Carnochan, Ford, Schilling, Droyer; Commissioners Loutrel, Kapp, Blssinger and O'Gorman, Bernard Casserly, A. H. Hicks, Assistant Secretary, and many others. They were hospitably received by the officers on the island, and after inspecting the buildings, with the condition and management of which they expressed their satisfaction, were invited to the Superintendent's house, where they sat down to the festive board. At the end of the dinner the venerable President of the Commissioners welcomed the guests, and the Consul of the German nation in particular, and proposed his health, which was cordially drank. The latter replied in a brief speech, alluding to the great influence that the German element was destined to have on American affairs hereafter. Speeches followed from Messrs. KAPP, O'GORMAN, WILKINSON, CARNOCHAN and BOGART.

Letters were also read from Hon. THURLOW WEED and Secretary FISH, the latter of whom wrote as follows:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1869.

Bernard Casserly, General Agent, &c.:

DEAR SIR: Your kind note, inclosing the invitation of the Commissioners of Emigration to accompany them on a visit of inspection to the institutions on Ward's Island, is received. It would afford me great pleasure, were it in my power, to accept this tempting invitation. Twenty years ago my attention was drawn to the public spirit and the benevolence of Mr. VERPLANCK and his associates in organizing a commission and devoting their disinterested and unpaid services to the protection of the strangers coming to our shores—the poor emigrants who have contributed so much to the wealth and growth of the nation. For twenty years I have watched, with annually increasing interest, their good work, and the development and the success of their benevolent objects.

Few, if any, charities have ever been founded with wiser or more humane objects; fewer still have been administered on more liberal or more truly catholic principles. The grateful hearts of hundreds of thousands bear witness, saying: "I was a stranger and ye took me in; naked and ye clothed me; I was sick and ye visited me."

I pray you to convey to the Commissioners my regret that it is not in my power to join them on Saturday. With a "God speed" to them in their great and good work, with much respect, yours ever truly,
HAMILTON FISH.

At a late hour the company broke up, and the visitors left the island much gratified with their excursion.

Fires Last Night.

At 7:15 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the third floor of No. 62 Church-street, and occasioned considerable loss before it was extinguished. The third and fourth floors are occupied by G. JARETZKI & Co., shirt manufacturers; loss $2,000; insured. The second floor, occupied by STEPHEN BREESE, commission merchant; loss $2,000. The first floor by M. BACHMAN, cloths; loss $1,000. The basement is occupied by A. WELLINGCAMP as a restaurant; loss $200, all covered by insurance.

At 8 o'clock flames were discovered in the kitchen of CHARLES JACOBI'S restaurant, on the first floor of No. 100 Duane-street, when the occupant sustained a loss of $4,000; insured for $3,000. The second-floor occupants sustained no loss. E. STONE, dealer in worsted goods, on the third floor, sustained a loss of $3,000 by water and smoke. The building is damaged to the extent of $5,000. The flames extended to No. 102 Duane-street, and occasioned the following losses: First floor, SCHOONMAKER & HOGAN, fancy goods, $200; second floor, JAMES COHEN, neckties, $200; third floor, G. DONIVAN, printer, $500; damage to the building, $300. The two-story frame building in rear of No. 100 also caught fire and was entirely consumed. DAVID SHIELDS, cooper, who occupied the first floor, lost $1,500; W. FERGUSON & SON, carpenters, and G. RYAN, carpenter, on the second floors, sustained similar losses.

At 5 o'clock a fire broke out in the packing house of GEO. HENKIN, No. 310 First-avenue, caused by the explosion of gas. The flames were extinguished with slight damage.

Extensive Bank Check Forgeries by a Cigar Manufacturer.

Detectives QUINN and CASEY, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested CHRISTIAN OWEN, a cigar manufacturer, last night, near his place of business, No. 242 Grand-street. The charge against the prisoner is that of forgery. It appears that OWEN presented two checks for the sums of $620 and $370 at the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, in Broadway, near Prince-street, purporting to have been drawn to the order of P. JOHNSON, and signed ADOLPH A. SEASTEDT, a cigar dealer, at No. 559 Broadway. He obtained the money called for by these two checks, as they bore the necessary indorsement, but the bank officers subsequently ascertained that the signature of Mr. SEASTEDT was a forgery, hence the complaint. OWEN has also obtained nearly $1,000 on three other checks presented at the Market National Bank, No. 286 Pearl-street, when he forged the name of a Mr. PRATT thereto. The prisoner will be arraigned before the Magistrate at Jefferson Market this morning.

The New Post Office.

The weekly record of the progress of work on the new Post Office shows no diminution of energy or labor performed over previous weeks. The moving of the north fence toward the City Hall has given more room on the ground for storing material, which will necessarily accumulate. Four ponderous derricks are now in constant use in excavating and lowering stone for the wall. The latter is now completed half way around, and the ditch is about finished. In fact, a person who has not seen the grounds for even a month would be surprised to notice the change that has taken place there. Another month will alter the appearance of the site very much more. Mr. MULLETT, the architect, arrived in town in the morning, and during the day was busy consulting with Superintendents HULBURD and SMITH in regard to the work and its requirements.

Destructive Fire Up Town This Morning.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the extensive planing and moulding mill situated at the foot of Fifty-third-street, East River, owned and occupied by OGDEN & CARPENTER. The buildings were wholly of wood, and occupied four full lots. They were entirely destroyed. Loss $35,000 on stock and $10,000 on buildings; insured for $15,000. JOHN MCKENZIE, turner, sustained a loss of $3,000; no insurance. The lime and brick yard, office and stable of ARNOLD, MARTIN & CO. were destroyed; loss, $10,000; insured.

The Telegraph Operators' Strike Ended.

The operators employed by the Franklin Telegraph Company, having gained their point and got an increase of salary, have ended their strike, and at a meeting held last evening passed resolutions complimentary to their employers.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 30—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93⅞ for both money and the account. American Securities open quiet; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 82⅛; 1865, old, 81⅜; 1867, 83⅛; Ten-forties, 76⅛. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 21⅛; Illinois Central, 98; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

PARIS, Oct. 30—12:30 P. M.—The Bourse opens steady. Rentes, 71f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens buoyant, and the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅛d.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 6d.@61s. 9d.

LONDON, Oct. 30—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅝ for both money and the account. American Securities closed at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 82¼; 1865, old, 81⅛; 1867, 83; Ten-forties, 76⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 21⅛; Illinois Centrals, 97⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 24⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed buoyant. Middling Uplands, 12d.@12⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅛d.@12⅜d. The sales of the day have footed up 20,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken for export and speculation.

PROVISIONS—Lard quiet and unchanged. Cheese, 69s. 6d., ₩ cwt., for the best grades of American fine.

HAVRE, Oct. 30—COTTON—The market opens active and firm, both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 147 francs ₩ cwt; Low Middlings afloat, 136 francs.

ANTWERP, Oct. 30—Petroleum opens firm at 61 francs for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 30—United States Five-Twenty Bonds closed firm and quiet at 88⅜@88⅝ for 1862's.

PARIS, Oct. 30—The Bourse closed dull; Rentes, 71fr. 15c.

HAVRE, Oct. 30—6 P. M.—Cotton closed quiet both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Oct. 30.—Petroleum closed firm and unchanged.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 30—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Portland	N. W.	Overcast	58
Boston	N. W.	Cloudy	40
New-York	N. W.	Clear	40
Wilmington	N. E.	Clear	40
Washington	N. W.	Cloudy	40
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Clear	40
Richmond	N. W.	Clear	48
Buffalo	N.	Cloudy	32
Pittsburg	—	Snowing	33
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	34
Louisville	N.	Clear	38
Mobile	N.	Clear	50
New-Orleans	N.	Clear	58
Augusta, Ga	W.	Clear	54
Savannah	N. W.	Clear	55
Key West	N.	Clear	76
Havana	N. E.	Raining	81

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S GLASS CLEANING POLISH.—Depot No. 41 Mercer-st., New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 30—*In steamship Pereire, for Havre.*—Wm. De Lancey Ward, Mrs. M. Ward, Miss Ward, Rev. E. Sorin, Mr. Vautier, Mr. Mayer, Mrs. E. Swift, A. S. Peabody, S. L. Post, Mark H. Wentworth, Miss F. Wentworth, Miss Susie Wentworth, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and 6 children, E. Murphy, C. C. Thompson, C. M. Thompson, Mr. Poirier and servant, Mrs. P. D. Michon, F. A. Brush, C. P. Bromley, Mr. and Mrs. James Barron, 4 children and 2 nurses, Miss Walkinshaw, G. Garelly, Mr. D'Antas, P. Lavigne, F. J. Bosworth and lady, V. A. Sartori, father and son, Mr. Frank, John G. Neeser, E. Varet, Philip and Francis Wegno, Miss Clements, Miss J. T. Bolles, Mrs. C. E. Bancroft, Miss Bancroft, Mrs. Tompkins and child, Mrs. E. A. Ward, Mrs. Ward, F. Henry, A. Aguiar, Mr. and Mrs. George Kemp, 3 children and maid, James Leoni, Mrs. E. J. Hyde, Miss F. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. A. Thuries, Col. Weaver and lady, Miss S. Simpson, Miss E. Simpson, Able Guy, Miss E. L. Bosworth, Mrs. Duncan, Mr. Richardson, Miss Richardson, E. A. Bradford, wife and child, Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich, Miss Schmidt, Miss Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter and infant, Master F. Dexter, Master G. Dexter and 2 maids of Mrs. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. Guerin, Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, P. Chonteau, E. Geiger, F. G. Conkling, Hon. P. L. Foy, Mrs. O. O. Hulme, Geo. Hulme, Paschal Fouchet, Sheldon Levitt, Miss Mary Leavitt, Dr. and Mrs. Camac and infant, Mr. Camac, the 4 Misses Camac, Dr. H. C. Chapman, C. W. Crane and lady, Jos. Montailrivo, Bishop Lynch, Bishop Larny, Joseph Fisher, Mr. Richard, James Biddle, wife 3 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh Stewart child and nurse, H. J. Bridington, N. N. Corrish, maids of Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Leavitt, Miss E. Robbins, Mrs. Jane D. Henry, 2 maids to Mrs. Camac, Rev. Geo. Northgraves, Rev. — Harris, Mr. Landrey, Rev. A. Beckers, Rev. E. M. Callaghan, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Jorgensen and 2 children, P. Rever, M. Maymir, John A. Strenna, José Agramonte, Ambrose Hermitte, M. Adelbert, Rev. F. Babptesta, Rev. Mr. Menzsirho, Rev. Demers, Rev. Charles Seghers, Rev. J. B. Raliler, Rev. E. M. Hickey, mother and nephew, Mr. Glasar, J. Murbach, S. Abels, Adolph Abels, Mr. Tasson, M. and Mme. Bleau, Miss Bleau, Mr. Alderman, Andrew Caslo, Anthony Caslo, John F. Phelps, W. H. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Therme and child, P. Pozzorji, Mr. and Mrs. Fauchetti, M. J. Rouchel, Mr. and Mrs. Duflos, Mr. and Mrs. Cremmer and child, Mrs. Coutellier, Mr. and Mrs. Chien, H. C. Creveling, A. Rondoim.

OCT. 30—*In steamship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.*—Miss Conroy, Miss Whiteside, Mrs. Fred. F. Miller, Mrs. J. W. Smyth, James McLean and wife, McMary McLean, A. Liverme, L. D. Shewell, Charles S. Bumford, Robert Gavin, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Carillo, Mrs. Doyle, James W. Spence, A. Finlay, Joseph Morewood, daughter and son, Miss Susan Sims, S. R. Van Choate, Mr. Thompson, John Wood, Mr. Lawson, David Lawson, Mr. Ransome, L. L. Beland, W. S. Meade and wife, Mr. Ewing, Miss Rose, Miss Alice Dent, Thomas R. Galt, Mr. Holdsworth, wife and child, C. P. Hatch, Dr. M. Levett, W. T. Smith, Alex. Graham, John Westwood, A. Alexandre, Mrs. Denton, Mr. Rose, W. W. Rose, James Brown, Mr. Flemming, James Whiteside, Evan Lomas, J. Veil.

OCT. 30—*In steamship Europa, for Liverpool.*—A. West, John Stewart, Benj. J. Luch, Chas. K. Ramsay, Alexander Stenhouse, Miss McKown, Miss Johnson, Miss Calhoun, Miss Welsh, George Aitken, Miss A. Williams, Thos. Leith, Miss H. Samuelson, August Peterson, Hugh Rodgers, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah.—William Scheihing and lady, Robt. Mayer, John Diez, W. W. Taylor, Wm. Jaelford, Mrs. Mary Huxley, Miss L. Rouf, Miss R. McPhillip, John Watt, A. Wilson, V. M. Seckinger, J. Drew, W. S. Robinson, J. Conklin, Mr. Davenport, A. Stempe, Wm. Flynn, Chas. Andrews and lady, J. P. Banning, G. R. Clark, S. R. Walker, B. F. Dane and lady, A. F. Green and lady, R. Clark, S. Ramsey.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 30—*In steamship America, from Bremen.*—Thomas Gibbons and wife, Herr Rosenberg and family, S. Bacharach, H. von Alvensleben, Mrs. M. Amend, Mrs. B. Peggenburg, Henry Lassing, Chas. Schipper, Mrs. C. W. Ruprecht, with child and servant, Mr. Behreus, Mr. Whitover, A. Artheer, A. English, G. Gotschalk, Marie Schley, Herr Claussen and wife, Robt. Tomes, Jos. Michael and family, H. Dexter and family, S. D. Burchard and wife, Emma Bingham, J. Lassing, Mr. Turner and family, Mr. Jullien, S. Newburg, T. Bigelow, D. Hecht, W. Revel, G. C. Powell, R. P. Powell, Mrs. Williams and child, Mrs. Marks, Mr. Parker, Mrs. Butterfield and son, Mr. Gatevend, Mr. Miller and family, G. Laver, F. Laver, Mr. Mills and wife, John Thomas, J. Gordon, and others in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah.—Captain Fuller, W. S. Duke, Captain D. Waldhaner, and 2 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 29 | Sun sets..... 4 58 | Moon rises. 2 11
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 34 | Gov. Island, 5 23 | Hell Gate.. 6 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Denmark, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Sherman, Quick, New-Orleans, S. Stevens; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. B. Morgan; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robt. Lowden; Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Joseph Holmes, Moody, Glasgow, Snow & Burgess; Wm. H. Moody, (Br.,) Durkee, Hamburg, Boyd & Hincken; Beasie Parker, (Br.,) Slocumb, Bremen, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; White Swallow, Knowles, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron.

Barks George & Ludwig, (N. G.,) Tobias, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Cabral, (Norw.,) Strom, Rio Janeiro, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Irma, (Br.,) Marshall, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Sons; Veteran, Catncart, Galveston, C. W. Adamson & Co.

Brig Mary Ellen, (Br.,) Brett, St. Andrews and St. George, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.

Schooners Nettie Richardson, Davis, St. Thomas, Phillips & Collins; Goldfinder, (Br.,) McBride, Halifax, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Caldwell, Halifax, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Ann E. Carl, Tyler, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; H. F. Baker, Kelly, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; D. F. Keeling, Robinson, Georgetown, D. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; G. H. Squire, Timmins, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Anna C. Laverett, Thompson, Elizabethport, Brugiere & Thebaud; Emigrant, Ryan, New-London, Ferguson & Wood; W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

Steamship America, (N. G.,) Hargesheimer, Bremen Oct. 16, via Southampton 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Oct. 26, lat. 45, lon 50 30, spoke ship Derby, from Liverpool (Oct. 9) for New-York; 27th, lat. 44, lon. 53 49, passed a National steamer, bound E.; 28th, lat. 42 54, lon. 58 45, passed steamship Teutonia, hence for Hamburg; 29th, lat. 40 40, lon. 68 10, passed steamship Hansa, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 72 hs., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Experienced strong northerly gales up to Hatteras.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with cotton and naval stores to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Glaucus, Waldron, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship British Princess, (of Liverpool,) Brown, Calcutta, 109 ds., with mdse. to Weston & Gray. Passed Sand's Head July 13; Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 1; sighted St. Helena 14th, and crossed the equator 25th, in lon. 32 15; Aug. 20, lat. 30 23 S., lon. 38 44 E., exchanged signals with bark Augusta Mary, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for London; 25th lat. 34 22, lon. 25 23 E., spoke ship Knight Bachelor, from Calcutta for London, 54 ds. out; Sept. 1, lat. 34 35, lon. 16 20, signalized ship City of Lahore, from Bombay for Liverpool, which had been dismasted; 9th, lat. 24 31 S., lon. 3 53 E., spoke ship Endeavour, from Manila for New-York.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Moore, London Sept. 10, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Oct. 25, off Nantucket, spoke ship James Foster, Jr., hence for Liverpool. The E. W. S. brings 11 passengers.

Bark Foreningen, (Dan.,) Arentzen, Rio Janeiro 41 ds., with coffee to Weston & Gray—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.; crossed the equator Sept. 11, in lon. 40 30; put into Hampton Roads Oct. 3, and was detained 23 ds. waiting orders.

Bark Wilhelmina Agatha, (Dutch,) Moller, Curacao 19 ds., with wood, hides, &c., to C. C. Abel; no date in the Mona Passage, spoke brig Fred. Bliss, from Curacao for New-York.

Bark Ophelia M. Hume, Hume, Buenos Ayres 64 ds., with hides and hair to Eugene Karand & Co.—vessel to master. Had light variable winds to the equator, which was crossed Sept. 22, in lon. 42; has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Bark Ankatner, (Norw.,) Hendrycksen, Port Talbot Aug. 26, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Peter C. Warwick, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Kline, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to Prendergast Bros. & Co. Crossed the equator Oct. 6, in lon. 35, and has had strong northerly winds the latter part of passage.

Brig Mary M. Williams, (of Nassau,) Fickett, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with very heavy N. and N. W. gales, during which lost and split sails and stove cargo between decks; was obliged to cut a hole in the deck and pump out the molasses.

Brig Harry and Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Weeks, Barbados 18 ds., with sugar and 7 passengers to T. T. & F. A. Dwight. Oct. 24, lat. 37, lon. 72 53, spoke schr. Addie Murchie, from Jacksonville for Philadelphia, 35 ds. out, short of provisions; supplied her.

Brig Persia, (of Halifax,) Carey, Montego Bay, Jam., 28 ds., with logwood to Henry de Cordova & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Cheviot, (of St. John, N. B.,) Whitney, Salt River, Jam., 25 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to James Edmiston & Co.

Brig B. Ingenac, Tollansbee, Port-au-Prince 21 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Is detained at Quarantine, with Captain and one man sick with fever.

Brig Halifax, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Power, Arecelbo, P. R., 17 ds., with molasses to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to master. Has had moderate weather up to Hatteras, and had strong N. W. and N. N. E. gales since.

Brig Mary Cobb, Crane, Providence.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, (of New-Haven,) Robinson, Rio Janeiro 57 days, with coffee and old iron to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Had very strong E. N. E. winds the first 15 days, with heavy head sea; crossed the equator Sept. 28, in lon. 39 18; Oct. 17, lat. 37 12, had a heavy blow from N. N. W., but sustained no damage; Sept. 22, lat. 14 S., lon. 32 12, spoke bark Adelaide Pendergast, from Rio Janeiro for Hampton Roads; 20th, lat. 21 24 S., lon. 31 50, spoke ship British Lion, from Rio Janeiro for Mobile; Oct. 23, lat. 32, lon. 74, spoke bark Lapwing, of and from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro.

Schr. Henry G. Fay, Ashford, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp. While towing through Hell Gate was run into by the schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, from New-York, for Stamford; the S. P. G. lost her bowsprit and all her head gear, and drifted ashore on Barley Reef; she was subsequently hauled off and towed back to City by the steamtug Vanderbilt; the H. G. F. was cut down to the water's edge.

Schr. Chas. H. Kelly, Reed, St. Mary's, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Anglo American, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Smith, Truxillo, Hon., 20 ds., with mdse. to Leaycraft & Co. Has had northerly winds the entire passage. Left no vessels.

Schr. Thomas Boos, Somers, Georgetown, S. C., with naval stores Kembt & Brown.

Schr. Jennie A. Shepard, Van Cleaf, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. W. P. Ganion, Allen, Montreal 30 ds., with lumber to R. W. Cameron.

Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. R. P. King, Myers, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. F. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Sallie Merritt, Waters, Elizabethport, for Cold Spring.

Schr. Thomas P. Cooper, Sleeper, Rondout, for Bristol.

Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Handy, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. G. W. Cummings, Bolt, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Wainwright, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Henry Rumsey, Kane, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Roanoke, Barrett, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. W. Pate, Henderson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Village Queen, Tillotson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sea Queen, Wooster, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. David Nelson, Carter, Elizabethport, for Portchester.

Schr. John Brooks, Cox, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. Brown.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Elwell, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Congress, York, Portland, Me., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Pearl, Dunson, Saco, with heading to Wardell & Co.

Schr. Lucy, Dunn, Calais, with lumber to G. Bateman.

Schr. Alcora, Wilson, Eastport, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Nettie Cushing, Pressy, Thomaston, with lime to J. Haviland.

Schr. Cabinet, Brewer, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Crocker, Hodgdon, Millford, Conn., for Savannah.

Schr. Success, Richards, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. D. Scull, Sheppard, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nicola, McFarland, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Volant, McFarland, Bangor, with lumber to E. J. Peters.

Schr. Hattie E. Dodge, (of Provincetown,) Freeman, Demerara Oct. 4, with sugar to master. Had strong northerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. Anna Maria, (Br.,) Priest, Shulee, N. S., 7 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Czar, Hammond, Savannah, 7 ds., with yellow pine to G. Bissell.

Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Avery, Rockland, with lime to J. Haviland.

Schr. Scud, Wilcox, Rockland, with lime to J. Brown.

Schr. Francis C. Smith, Barrett, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sallie Chartre, Simmons, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. E. R. Cowperthwaite, Potter, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Isabel Thompson, Pendergast, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Wm. Demming, Cook, Alexandria, with wood to Wm. H. Newman.

Schr. Louisa A. Johnson, Mahlman, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Ann C. Caulkins, Caulkins, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. General Banks, Ryan, Bangor, with lumber to Snow & Prentiss.

Schr. John Hickey, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. E. C. Lyon, Lyon, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. E. R. Bennett, French, Virginia.
Schr. Althea, Doherty, Virginia.
Schr. Adeliza, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. Geo. H. Hoyt, Hoyt, Virginia.
Schr. Belle Halliday, Falkenburg, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Henry Wood, Aries, Virginia.
Schr. J. & D. Cranmer, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr. John H. Rapp, Carle, Virginia.
Schr. C. Henry Kirk, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. Herschel, Birdsall, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Adeline Thompson, Risley, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Wm. Allen, Grant, Alexandria.
Schr. Mary Jane, Blake, Virginia.
Schr. Angie Predmore, Predmore, Virginia.
Schr. Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, Virginia.
Schr. M. Y. Cook, Falkenberg, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. James H. Hoyt, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. Yankee Doodle, Malsbury, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Jos. M. Franklin, Randall, Virginia.
Schr. Montven, Lippincott, Virginia.
Schr. E. M. Marts, Marts, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Riker, Norwalk.
Schr. General Sheridan, Fox, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Silver Spray, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Thos. Cahill, Murphy, New-Haven.
Schr. John R. McFee, Hubbard, Norwalk.
Schr. John W. Bell, Hawkins, Taunton.
Schr. Detroit, Tilua, New-Haven.
Schr. Oliver H. Booth, Longstreet, Virginia.
Schr. Napoleon, Bulon, Virginia.
Schr. Excel, Ludlow, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Elizabeth, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Benj. C. Toire, Birdsall, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. E. P. Abell, Fowler, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Pawtucket.
Schr. Transfer, Bunker, Rondout, for Bangor.
Schr. W. C. Nelson, Brown, Providence.
Schr. Ellie L. Smith, Abb, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Queen of the Cape, Eldridge, Bridgeport.
Schr. Mary Brockway, Fox, Bridgeport.
Schr. S. K. Lane, Robinson, Yarmouth, Mass.
Schr. General Knox, Scoville, Providence.
Schr. Mary B. Dyer, Spear, Boston, for Virginia.
Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk.
Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Thompson, Stamford.
Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Comet, Dow, Newport.
Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Portland, Conn.
Schr. M. A. Compton, Rogers, Virginia.
Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. James Morrell, Morrell, Bridgeport.
Schr. Julia, Davis, Greenport.
Schr. Ohio, Jameson, Bridgeport.
Schr. John R. Brick, Raynor, Norwalk.
Schr. Bella, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. S. Page, Jones, Northport.
Schr. Little Charlie, Robinson, Greenport.
Schr. Cinderella, Vaughn, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Josephine, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Sterling, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.
Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Convert, Davison, Providence.
Schr. Alice Scranton, Stewart, New-Haven.
Schr. Marguretta, Ponder, Cow Bay, L. I.
Schr. Ann D. Price, Hawkins, Greenport.
Schr. Triumph, Vesey, Providence.
Schr. C. L. Nelson, Rhodes, Rye.
Schr. Martha P. King, Bockwell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Audlir, Corwin, Greenport.
Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London, for Rondout.
Schr. Sharpshooter, Flynn, Connecticut River.
Schr. E. B. Wharton, Bunce, Cape Ann.
Schr. M. L. Newton, Mead, New-Haven.
Schr. Native, Debart, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Joe. Hall, Mayo, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Mary Anna, Leonard, Providence.
Schr. Richard Morrell, Borden, New-Haven.
Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, Stonington.
Schr. Luna, Smith, Fall River.
Schr. Henry May, Smith, Providence.

Canal boat M. M. Manville, Harrington, Montreal 30 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams & Co.

Canal boat G. K. Sherman, Vanner, Montreal 30 ds., with bone dust, &c., to C. H. Platt.

Canal boat Monitor, Bartholomew, Repentigny, Canada, 25 ds., with shooks to Brett, Son & Co.

Canal boat A. Tower, Black, Montreal 30 ds., with lumber to R. W. Cameron.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Pereire, for Havre; Europa, for Glasgow; City of Brussels and Denmark, for Liverpool; Ariadne, for Galveston; Tybee, for St. Domingo; Sherman, Bienville and Geo. Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Montgomery and San Salvador, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Arr. steamers Concordia, from New-Orleans; Siberia, from Liverpool Oct. 19, via Queenstown 20th; barks N. Thayer, from London, and Elbena, from Liverpool.

Also arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; ship Therese, from Liverpool; bark Venus, from Liverpool; brig Sarah, from London.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 30.—Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore; brig H. T. Brooks, for St. Marys, Ga.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 30.—Arr. bark Adelide Pendergast, from Rio, for Baltimore; spoke Oct. 21, lat. 18 S., lon. 32 W., bark Peter C. Warwick, Rio, for New-York; on the 22d, schr. Harriet Thomas, do., for do.; on the same day, signaled a bark bound north, showing Trowbridge & Sons signals.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 29, A. M.—Arr. brig Crocus, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth; schrs. Bowdoin, Portland, for Baltimore; Wm. O. Irish, do., for New-York; S. C. Loud and E. Arcularious, Rockland, for do.; Mary A. Harmon, Calais, for do.; Wentworth, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., for do.; Samuel Fish, Thomaston, for James River, Va.; H. N. Miller, Boston, for Philadelphia; Alfred Keen, Rockland, for do.; Addie M. Bird, Philadelphia, for Boston; S. Worster, Elizabethport, for do.; Mary, Belfast, for Georgetown, S. C.; Mindore, Calais, for Bridgeport; Rocket, do., for Providence; Mary Collins, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., for Boston; Ada, (Br.,) New-York, for St. John, N. B.; Everglade, Eastport, for Philadelphia; Ceres, Elizabethport, for Dover.

Returned—Brig Village Belle, (Br.)

Sld. brigs Eurodus, Yankee Blade, John Brightman, Vincenzo, M. L. B., (Br.,) Catawba, Jane, (Br.,) Julia E. Arey; schrs. Prudence, Tiger, Garland, Pinta, T. H. Seymour, Wm. Slater, Galena, Dresden, Clara Melvin, Valiant, Welcome Home, (Br.,) Saml. Fish, M. A. Harmon, S. C. Loud, E. Acularious, Electa Bailey, Rocket, Alfred Keen, Mary, Wm. O. Irish, Mindora, Wentworth.

Passed east—Brig Alice, (Br.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Arr. French bark Surcouf, from Bordeaux.

Cld. ship Lyttleton, for Montevideo, with 8,400 bbls. of flour.

Cld. ship Zouave, for New-York.

Sld. ship Lyttleton, for Montevideo.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 30.—Arr. steamship Virgo, from New-York.

Cld. steamships Fannie, for Baltimore; Huntsville and San Jacinto, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; barks Newcastle, for Havre Sirian Star, for Havre; schr. J. J. Worthington, for Jacksonville.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 30.—Cld. steamer Lucille, for Baltimore.

Arr. steamer Rebecca Clyde, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The brig B. Inginac, which arrived this A. M. from Port-au-Prince, is detained at Quarantine, in consequence of having one of the crew sick with yellow fever.

Spoken, &c.

Yamorden—Bark, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, Oct. 17, lat. 28 40, lon. 65 46.

Eveline—Schr., from Barbados for New-York, with head of foremast sprung; Oct. 20, lat. 30 30, lon. 67 39.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Oct. 4, brig Citizen, for New-York, ldg.; brig Harry, do., dschg.; schr. Keokuk, from do.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

GLASGOW, Oct. 30.—The steamship Germany, from Quebec, arrived in the Clyde to-day.

The steamship Britannia, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

A Choice Security.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD,

Free of Government Tax.

NEARLY 10 PER CENT. CURRENCY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. No bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to $20,000 per mile on road fully built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST. [illegible]

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

ROOT'S WROUGHT IRON SECTIONAL

SAFETY

BOILER.

[illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA. [illegible] TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.